



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 October 1993

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Telecommunications Union Ordinary Session Ends

AB0210121093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 1 Oct 93 p 3

[First paragraph is LA VOIE introduction]

[Text] The first ordinary session of the assembly of interim parties of the African Satellite Telecommunications Union [RASCUM] ended yesterday. Ethiopia was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Pending the election of an interim managing director for the union's interim parties—23 in all—the assembly adopted the rules of procedure in the presence of representatives of the OAU, the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Telecommunications Union, and the African Development Bank. To carry out the tasks identified during the transitional stage, the assembly also appointed and installed the first board of administrators, which has 20 members. Asfaw Fikru, an Ethiopian, directed the first steps of the pan-African telecommunications organization. The vice chairmanship goes to the Central African Republic.

There is no room for doubt, despite the dilly-dallying and the skepticism, that RASCUM is off to a good start. In accordance with the decision of African ministers, many countries have contributed massively to its inception. Others have pledged to do so soon.

Eager to gather everyone around the project, the assembly took due note of the pledges made and confirmed its determination to open up RASCUM and broaden its base. In other words, a non-signatory member can apply for general chairmanship of the organization, provided it is an African country. Better still, an independent person can be a candidate, without the sponsorship of his country, whether or not the country has paid its contributions to RASCUM.

This is a clear sign of flexibility and conciliation toward those who, despite the regulations, want this post even though they are not qualified to have it.

Director General Named

AB0610185893 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Oct 93 p 13

[Excerpts] After four days of intense deliberations, the executive directors of the Regional African Satellite Telecommunications Organization [RASCUM] on 3 October elected the very first director general for their organization. He is Mr. Desire Adaja of Benin, who was elected out from among 35 candidates. This was the final act of the RASCUM project's first general assembly, which opened in Abidjana week ago.

The general assembly's proceedings started with the election of the board of executive directors and the drafting of the organization's rules of procedure. With the installation of all the various organs, participants expressed the view that the project had effectively been launched.

Mr. Adaja was, until now, the director general of the Benin Postal and Telecommunications Office. Alongside his responsibilities as head of this Office, he has since 1980 committed himself to the African satellite project, which has just been launched. So, he is certainly a man who knows this project very well, and his perfect command of English and French will be a valuable asset that will enable him to conduct his task successfully. This task will mostly consist in opening up RASCUM to other African countries that are not yet signatories, including Nigeria, whose membership will lend greater weight to the project. [passage omitted]

The RASCUM meeting was preceded by that of the ministers of the [interim] parties on 27 and 28 September, during which time the executive directors from Ethiopia and Central African Republic were elected to the chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the RASCUM board of executive directors. This ministers' meeting also recorded subscriptions to the tune of about \$2.6 million, against an initial capitalization of \$2 million.

The second meeting of the 20-member board of executive directors will be held in Abidjan at the end of January. [passage omitted]

African Development Conference Ends Without Aid Pledges

AB0610162093 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6 (AFP)—A two-day international conference on African development ended in Tokyo on Wednesday [6 October] with pledges of further international efforts but no specific promises of new aid.

The meeting, attended by 48 African countries, 13 donor nations and eight international organisations, vowed to give "further impetus" to "far-reaching political and economic reforms" in Africa.

In a lengthy declaration, Africa's "development partners" pledged to "make all efforts to enhance development assistance to Africa, despite current global economic difficulties."

The document also called on the Paris Club of major creditor nations to continue reviewing debt relief, taking into account "the difficulties heavily indebted African countries are now facing."

At the 1991 U.N. General Assembly, Japan offered to host the conference co-sponsored by the world body and an informal forum on economic cooperation, the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA).

Organisers had made clear the conference would not be a "pledging session" and some observers considered Tokyo agreed to host the conference to help garner international support for its bid to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

"Although there have been no specific commitments, I believe it is a major step forward that all participants

have agreed to endorse the Group of Seven position to make more efforts on debt relief for low-income, heavily indebted countries," Botswana President Ketumile Masire said.

The G7 comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Speaking at a press conference as GCA co-chairman, Masire said the meeting would help keep "our continent on the world development agenda" in the face of an "increase of competition on the international field."

He said "the Japanese now realise that we are not just a backyard of America and Europe but a continent in our own right. We need help as well as other people elsewhere in the world."

Japan's chief delegate Yasushi Kurokuchi admitted Japan was a relative "newcomer" in the field of international assistance to Africa when it offered to host the conference.

However, Japan is the fourth largest donor to Africa after France, Germany, and the United States, providing roughly 10 percent of its assistance to the continent.

Earlier Wednesday, Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata told the conference that Japan would continue to help economic development in Africa taking into account environmental needs and the stage of growth of each country.

Tokyo plans to expand its financial aid to developing countries to 70-75 billion dollars over the next five years but how much of this will go to Africa has not been stipulated.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Tuesday that Japan hoped to play a greater role in Africa in cooperation with the United Nations and other organizations.

Political Groups Call For Aid for Liberation Combatants

MB0410182593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 93

[Text] Six political parties from Southern Africa have called for more aid for combatants of liberations struggles and demobilized soldiers emerging from wars in the region.

The ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, the ruling parties of Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana, as well as Zambia's opposition United National Independence Party, made the call in a joint statement released in the Namibian capital, Windhoek. They said the care of combatants of liberations struggles and demobilized soldiers had to be dealt with on a regional basis under the framework of the Southern African Development Community.

The six parties also urged more political groups in South Africa to take part in the activities of the Transitional Executive Council which is overseeing the transition to democracy in South Africa. Furthermore, they called on the United Nations to maintain sanctions against the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola and expressed concern that certain African countries were still helping the movement.

Oil Production Official Says African Situation 'Improved'

AB3009175093 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Sep (PANA)—The 11th Council of Ministers of the African Petroleum Producers Association, APPA, opens in Kinshasa on Monday [4 October].

The ministers' conference has been preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts, which started four days ago in the Zairian capital.

According to the meeting's agenda, the ministers are to discuss issues related to the supply of oil to non-oil producing African countries, a mutual assistance agreement and the creation of an APPA fund. It will also discuss the association's third programme of action.

The Zairian energy minister, Banyatu Luape, who is the current APPA chairman, said the association's financial situation had improved. The association's budget comes from equal annual contributions by the member states. However, the APPA executive secretary said certain member states had accumulated arrears since 1992 while others had not paid their contributions this year.

The APPA was created in 1987 at Lagos, Nigeria, to boost cooperation and coordination among its members so as to protect their interests in the petroleum sector. The association has 11 member states - Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria and Zaire.

Guinea

Opposition Claims Demonstrations Resulted in 63 Deaths

AB0610154393 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT
6 Oct 93

[Text] Conakry, 6 Oct (AFP)—According to a communique issued by the leadership of Democratic Change, [Changement Democratique]—a grouping of 30 Guinean opposition parties—last week's demonstrations left 63 people dead and 405 wounded. The official death toll, which was announced on 30 September by President Lansana Conte, following two days of clashes between opposition demonstrators and the police, indicated that 18 people had died and 198 were wounded.

In its communique, the Guinean opposition, which organized the demonstrations to call for the institution of a transitional national union government, and an independent electoral commission before the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections on 5 December, condemned this "unjustified repression" and called for the "setting up of an international commission of inquiry."

The opposition has also called on the people to set aside 8 October as "a day of mourning and prayer in memory of our martyrs." Finally, it has declared that it has the right to organize peaceful marches in accordance with the law, even though the head of state has imposed a ban on street demonstrations following last week's incidents.

Equatorial Guinea

UN Human Rights Team Meets Justice Minister

AB0710124093 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Equatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Justice Minister Mariano Nsue Nguema has received a delegation of the UN Human Rights Commission composed of (Alexandra Astucio), special envoy of the commission for Equatorial Guinea, and commission consultant (Edward Walden). The envoy said his mission is to gather information for the commission on the progress made in regard to respect for human rights in Equatorial Guinea. It is also to help the country overcome the difficulties confronting it in the democratic transition period and to clearly identify and solve the problems preventing the commission from carrying out its mission smoothly.

The minister welcomed the delegation and commended Mr. (Astucio) for his recent appointment as UN special envoy for human rights affairs in Equatorial Guinea. The minister briefed on various issues related to his ministry including independence of the judicial power, security in the legal field, and reforms under way to improve the legislation in force in the social sector, mainly concerning religious freedom and prison. The meeting was attended by Deputy Justice Minister Francisco Javier Ngomo Mbengono.

Party Confirms Participation in Legislative Elections

AB0710194393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The Liberal Party of Equatorial Guinea [PLGE] has just confirmed its participation in the upcoming legislative elections. They are the first true democratic elections organized in the country. The leader of the PLGE, Mr. Pascual Santos Bikomo, has just begun a tour in the interior of the country to explain the objectives of his party while waiting to take part in the upcoming elections.

Christian Ndoumbou Belloabi is talking to Mr. Bikomo now:

[Bikomo] Today, the political struggle in Equatorial Guinea should be examined from two points of view: There are political parties that are struggling to come to power at the presidential level, there are others that are fighting to have representatives at the National Assembly first and then, through their representatives, they will be elected by the people and later speak for the same people at the assembly. They are the same leaders who will draw up new democratic laws by reviewing the Constitution at the first meeting of the National Assembly. Therefore, the political struggle should be considered from that angle. We are very conversant with electoral laws and we believe that we will beat the presidential party at the upcoming legislative elections.

Rwanda

Local Authorities Agree on Cooperation With Burundi

EA0710185493 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Burundian and Rwandan authorities hold regular meetings as part of reinforcing the existing relations between the two countries' peoples, particularly so in local authorities of bordering areas. That is why the prefects of Butare and Gikongoro [southern Rwanda] prefectures met the Ngozi, Kirundo and Kayanza [northern Burundi] governors. From Butare, here is Cyprien Musabirema:

[Begin recording] [Musabirema] The Butare and Gikongoro prefects, Jean-Baptiste Nabyarimana and Laurent Bukibaruta respectively; the governors of the provinces of Ngozi, Kirundo and Kayanza in the Republic of Burundi, Joseph Ntakirutimana, Deogratias Bizimana and Malachie Surwavuba respectively, this Wednesday [6 October] met at Butare for a working meeting during which they studied ways and means of further promoting the already existing relations between the border populations of border prefectures and the provinces they head.

At the end of their meeting, they issued recommendations on security and the free movement of individuals, the free movement of goods, cultural exchanges, the

repatriation of refugees from each side, the timetable for meetings between the various border administrative authorities as well as the relaunching of the areas' activities relating to justice and health.

The sub-prefect in charge of economic and technical affairs, Mr. Augustin Harelimana, reads the recommendations for us:

[Harelimana] The recommendations include:

- the security and free movement of individuals, the setting up of a system enabling the population to have easy access to travel documents and to be able to move freely;
- the exchange of information between the administrative and judicial authorities at all levels;
- the free movement of goods and diversification of goods for trade;
- the establishment of a permanent framework of consultation for businessmen;
- political and cultural exchanges including the organization of regular sports, theatrical and folk meetings;
- the repatriation of refugees and the need to inform refugees on the current policies regarding repatriation;
- the timetable for quarterly meetings of delegations led by prefects and governors of border prefectures and provinces;
- periodical meetings, at least once every two months, of grassroots administrative leaders, namely border communes' burgomasters and administrators; and
- the relaunching of area four [as heard] activities at the level of medical and justice sectors. [end recording]

The five prefects and governors also hailed the fact that relations between our two peoples have now entered an era of mutual trust, pointing out that the three governors from Kayanza, Ngozi and Kirundo arrived at Butare on Tuesday evening for a two-day contact meeting. Their next meeting is scheduled for Kayanza, Burundi, in three months' time.

Zaire

Governor of Haut-Zaire Suspended

LD0710222293 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Here is a ministerial decree which has just this moment reached us: it deals with the suspension of Prof. Nombeya Bosongo Likondelio from his duties as governor of Haut-Zaire region. Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Kasusula Djuma, who signed the decree, reproaches the suspended governor with serious failings

in the exercise of his duties. Obviously, the decree does not spell out the nature of these failings. The duration of the suspension is not indicated either.

Mobutu Willing To Resume Ties With Belgium, U.S., France

BR0710152693 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 7 Oct 93 p 1

[Article signed AXB/MD: "Mobutu Wants Normal Relations With Belgium"]

[Text] Brussels/New York—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is prepared to "wipe the slate clean" and resume normal relations with Belgium, the United States, and France, he said during a long interview given to the state press agency AZAP.

"I want to ask them to forget the past and to focus our attention on a future of candid, loyal cooperation," said Mobutu during the interview, adding that he is planning to meet soon with top diplomats from the three countries concerned.

The president claimed that the domestic situation was good, and that the negotiations under way with the opposition were "positive and extremely promising"—a reference to the agreement almost reached last week. However, the ceremonial signing has already been delayed twice, primarily because there was disunity regarding the role to be attributed to opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi.

Tshisekedi continues to be recognized as prime minister by many Zairians, by Brussels, Paris, and Washington, even though Mobutu officially dismissed him from office in December. However, his position is becoming increasingly hotly contested—certainly in Washington, where he is being reproached for his inflexibility.

The view in U.S. Government circles is that under the present circumstances the United States is obliged to continue taking account of the authority held by Mobutu. The outside world has no more means of exerting pressure aimed at ousting the president, claims Washington. This opinion is being echoed in French diplomatic circles, and is also gaining favor in Brussels.

In Brussels, the Zairian League for Human Rights, led by Buana Kabwe, has distributed a memorandum in which Mobutu is attributed most of the blame for the grim situation in Zaire, but which also criticizes Tshisekedi, and even Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo. Monsengwo is reproached for not dealing harshly enough with the guilty parties. Tshisekedi is accused of being too power-hungry.

Mobutu said to AZAP that he would in no way influence the appointment of a prime minister by the transitional parliament, and that he would respect the division of power between the transitional institutions.

Kenya

Moi Appeals to UN, U.S. To Remain in Somalia

EA0710163493 Nairobi KNA in English 1335 GMT
7 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 7 Oct (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appealed to the United Nations and United States of America not to withdraw their forces from Somalia until such a time that security will have been restored in that country.

He said if the United Nations and American peace-keeping forces are pulled out from the war-torn Somalia now, the calamities and suffering to the Somali people will be worse. The president further said Kenya will greatly be affected by such a pullout, as many refugees will start flocking into the country. President Moi was speaking during the official opening of the West Pokot harambee [fund-raising] show at the Makutano show ground in Kapenguria.

The head of state reiterated the need for Kenyans to maintain national unity, adding that without unity and peace it will not be possible to plan for the country's development. The president said it was a pity that a section of the opposition were not interested in national unity but were instead fuelling tribal animosity among the people. He pointed out that contrary to claims that the opposition were championing democracy, it had now become clear that some of them were tribalists clamoring for their selfish interests.

The president said such people cannot be trusted with the leadership of this nation as they lacked a firm stand. [passage omitted]

Moi Rules Out Registration of 'Tribal Organizations'

EA0610203593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today said the government will not allow the registration of any tribal organizations in the country. President Moi stressed that the banning of the government of tribal associations in the country in 1980 still stands and the situation will not be reversed. The president pointed out that the country had developed to a level where more important issues of development should be addressed instead of retrogressive tribal alliances. President Moi further cautioned all leaders in the country to stop threatening others and hence making the lives of innocent wananchi [citizens] miserable. The president said that everyone, irrespective of party affiliation, must consider the broader interests of the nation before anything else. President Moi was speaking at the Turkwel George Hydropower Project in West Pokot District when he officially commissioned it. [passage omitted]

Moi Says Government Aware of Opposition's Plans

EA0710135093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said last night that anyone who tries to create chaos among the people will be dealt with firmly in accordance with the law. The president at the same time pointed out that it was a mark of excessive ignorance of an individual to threaten Kenyans and wondered whether such people knew the strength of the government.

Speaking to thousands of wananchi [citizens] at his residence near Kitale [Trans Nzoia District, Rift Valley Province], President Moi said the government was aware of some sinister plans by certain opposition leaders in Trans Nzoia District. However, the president told wananchi that the government was extra vigilant and would act swiftly at the appropriate time. President Moi noted that the tremendous development achieved in Kenya was as a result of peace and unity, adding that no individual or group of people could be allowed to play about with the prevailing stability. He said it was only proper for those politically bankrupt to rest in peace and stop dragging their tribes into their personal problems.

President Moi reiterated that unlike most members of the opposition who used force, threats and intimidation he had gone round humbly begging for votes during the last general elections. KANU [Kenya African National Union], he pointed out, was a national party which planned for development for all parts of Kenya, noting that Kenya's population had increased by 8 million since he assumed the presidency 15 years ago. President Moi said provision of social amenities had to correspond with this population increase. He said this will not be realized with bad leadership. President Moi said there was need for KANU elections in Trans Nzoia District in order to strengthen the party.

Minister Holds Talks With U.S. Envoy

EA0710180293 Nairobi KNA in English 1340 GMT
7 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 7 Oct (KNA)—The minister for transport and communication, Mr. Dalmas Otieno, said that Kenya was looking forward to resumption of development aid by the United States after the consultative meetings in November this year.

The minister, who held talks with the new American ambassador to Kenya, Ms. Aurelia Brazeal, today, also raised the issue of the review of technical assistance to parastatals such as Kenya Ports Authority, KPA, Civil Aviation and Kenya Post and Telecommunications, KPTC, among others. He said the United States enjoyed good relations with Kenya and is one of the countries who have contributed towards the country's development programs.

"We have a positive attitude towards the American Government due to her importance in our development program, despite the attitude of the former American ambassador" said the minister.

Ms. Brazeal said her approach would be different from her predecessor's and that she will concentrate on economic development matters. On the question of development aid to Kenya and the general economic situation, the ambassador said that she has only been in Kenya for three weeks and that it was still premature to answer. [passage omitted]

Kenyan Named Head of Liberian Observer Mission

EA0710195893 Nairobi KNA in English 1342 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Excerpt] New York, 7 Oct (PANA)—UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has appointed Major General Daniel Opande of Kenya as the Chief Military Observer, CMO, of the UN Observer Mission, UNOMIL, in Liberia, reports PANA. [passage omitted]

Africa Watch, African Rights Wage 'Hate Campaign'

EA0610202793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 93

["News Commentary"]

[Text] There are two self-styled human rights watchdogs based in New York and London whose prime concern seems to be the blind vilification of the Government of Kenya. These two amorphous groups, known respectively as Africa Watch and African Rights, have lately mounted an international hate campaign to the effect that there is widespread abuse of Somali women in the refugee camps in the country and that the government is party to these abuses. In the face of this blind hate campaign, which continues to receive coverage and even gullible credence in some sections of the press, it must be refreshing to hear some of the record put straight by the organisation that is internationally mandated to look after the welfare of the refugees in question namely, the UNHCR. At an international press conference specifically called in Nairobi to address the issue this week, UNHCR officials totally exonerated the Kenyan Government from all the allegations. They said that contrary to the claims by the Africa Watch and African Rights groups, the government was very forthright regarding security in the refugee camps and in all cases where proven abuse of any of the refugees had occurred there had been ready cooperation from the authorities in the investigation, arrest and prosecution of the suspects. The UNHCR officials rightly dismissed the purported claims by the two organisations as without foundation whatsoever and thus made with ill intentions against the government and the people of Kenya.

That some women refugees have been victims of abuse of one kind or another, including robbery, general harassment, and rape is not in question. By their own count the UNHCR officials say that at the end of a seven-month investigation period they have come out with 192 documented cases of rape among the Somali refugee population of close to half a million.

What is unacceptable, however, is the campaign of hate to try and portray the Government of Kenya as party to the abuses either through direct action by officials in the field or even failure to provide adequate security in all the remote places and at all times. This is the record which the UNHCR officials voluntarily put straight this week and we expect this clarification to receive adequate exposure in the same media that have been ready to highlight the false and malicious claims of the so-called Africa Watch and African Rights group.

At their press conference, the UNHCR officials also issued an appeal to the international donor community for some \$1,100,000 towards the assistance of the proven victims of abuse among the refugees, as well as the prevention of recurrences of such abuses. We trust that the donor community will see their way into including this among all the other appeals before them both in the upkeep of the refugees in the camps, as well as in the repatriation process that is slowly picking up.

Somalia

Red Cross Plans To See U.S. Prisoner

AB0710122093 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 7 Oct 93

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Oct 7 (AFP)—An American soldier was killed and three others seriously wounded in a Mogadishu attack by Somali militiamen, a UN military spokesman said Thursday as Washington considered sending more troops. Major David Stockwell said the latest U.S. casualties occurred when two mortar rounds fell on the airport on Wednesday night. A U.S. Cobra helicopter then attacked the mortar position.

The death brought to 20 the number of U.S. servicemen killed in Somalia since the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM-II) took over from the American-led Operation Restore Hope in May.

Thirteen elite U.S. Army Rangers were injured in Wednesday's attack and one later died, Stockwell said, adding that the new incident "affects the whole force," already grieving 12 American soldiers killed on Sunday.

After the attack, the helicopter gunship hit the mortar position west of the Medina hospital not far from the UN headquarters "fairly quickly" with 20mm cannon fire, using radar, Stockwell said. He added that he hoped the militiamen had not had time to escape.

The troops of the U.S. Quick Reaction Force (QRF) were "resilient, resolved," Stockwell added, despite the attack and Sunday's bloody battle with supporters of fugitive south Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. [passage omitted]

General Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) on Thursday called on the U.S. and other UN forces to withdraw and let Somalis work out their own solution to the clan warfare that had plunged the country into famine. "What is honourable is that they go," SNA spokesman Abdi Haji Gobdon said. "They will not win the war. They came to help us. Let them leave and let the Somalis settle their political differences. There will be peace." He added that Somalis strongly supported Aidid, who has been declared a wanted man by the United Nations since 24 Pakistani peacekeeping troops were killed in an ambush in June.

Meanwhile Thursday, delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were seeking to visit a U.S. helicopter pilot, Warrant Officer Michael Durant, captured by Aidid supporters on Sunday. An ICRC spokesman in Geneva, Tony Burgener, said the organisation had already contacted Aidid's faction and "hoped for a visit rapidly," but he could not say when. He added that the ICRC could meet other soldiers feared captured. Kofi Annan, head of UN peacekeeping operations, has said six U.S. soldiers are in Somali hands or missing.

The ICRC has already visited 172 Somalis detained by the UN forces since the end of June, Burgener said, proposing that the Red Cross could act as a "neutral intermediary" for a possible prisoner exchange. Somalis have also seized a Nigerian soldier, whom the ICRC had seen without witnesses and taken a letter for his family from, Burgener said.

Annan rejected an offer from Aidid's faction to swap Durant for captive Somalis. "We have demanded the release of all missing soldiers or soldiers held," he said. "We do not negotiate." [passage omitted]

SNA Sets Terms for Red Cross

AB0710185093 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 7 (AFP)—The International Red Cross will be allowed to visit a U.S. pilot held captive by Somali militiamen if American troops halt military action in Mogadishu, a Somali faction spokesman said here Thursday [7 October]. "The hostility has to stop, all military activity has to stop," Abdulatif Mohamed Abdub, the head delegate in the Kenyan capital of the Somali National Alliance (SNA) of fugitive warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, told a news briefing.

The pilot, Warrant Officer Michael Durant, whose helicopter was shot down on Sunday in fierce fighting between UN troops and General Aidid's militia which left 13 UN soldiers and dozens of Somalis dead, was "very well," Abdulatif said. He was "much better" than he had looked in a videotape released to news agencies,

when he had appeared scared and bruised, with a reported broken leg, the SNA spokesman said.

Abdulatif repeated an offer to trade the captive for Somalis taken prisoner by the U.S. and other forces in the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), but the proposal has already been rejected by UN officials. "About the pilot, we are going to deal with the United States, not with the United Nations," Abdulatif said. "We are requesting the United States' troops to release the hundreds of Somali civilians in their custody and accept to cease the hostility and resolve the matter peacefully," he added.

An ICRC official in Geneva said Thursday that efforts to see Durant were in hand, adding that ICRC representatives had been allowed to visit a Nigerian UN soldier held by Somalis and see 172 Somalis detained by the United Nations since the end of June.

Abdulatif said the Nigerian was "not in SNA hands." "We have only one" UN captive, he said, adding that "I have no idea about the others," in reference to six U.S. soldiers reported to be missing or held prisoner.

Suspected militiamen loyal to Aidid, wanted since June for attacks on UN peacekeeping troops in the strife-battered Somali capital, killed another U.S. soldier late Wednesday and wounded 12 others, three seriously, in a mortar attack. In Germany on Thursday, another U.S. soldier died in an army hospital of severe injuries sustained in Mogadishu clashes.

A Nairobi spokesman for the ICRC said Red Cross representatives planned to visit the captured helicopter pilot "as soon as we can." "It could be days, it could be weeks," he said.

U.S. President Bill Clinton has warned of further tough action by the United States if any U.S. servicemen are mistreated by their Somali captors. He said Thursday he will send another 1,700 troops to Somalia.

Red Cross Workers Visit Pilot

AB0810111593 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Geneva, 7 Oct (AFP)—International Red Cross officials on Friday visited a U.S. helicopter pilot taken prisoner in Mogadishu by supporters of Somali clan leader Mohamed Farah Aidid, a Red Cross spokesman said here. Delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) saw Warrant Officer Michael Durant in the Somali capital, ICRC spokesman Tony Burgener declared.

Durant was captured on Sunday [3 October] after his helicopter was shot down in fierce battles between U.S. Army Rangers and other UN troops and militiamen loyal to the fugitive General Aidid.

No witnesses attended Friday's meeting, where Durant gave the Red Cross representatives a letter for his family. Burgener refused to comment on the pilot's state of

health. He was shown early this week in a video-tape looking bruised and scared, and reportedly had a broken leg. [passage omitted]

Aidid Statement on U.S., UN Forces in Somalia

NC0710190693 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] General Mohamed Farah Aidid's movement today announced that security and peace cannot return to Somalia except after the UN and U.S. forces leave the country.

In an interview, (Abdi Haji Gobden), the spokesman for the Somali National Alliance, announced that the United States will not triumph in its war in Somalia. He added that the Americans claimed that they came to provide humanitarian aid and relief to the Somalis, but now, when they leave Somalia, peace and security will prevail in this country.

The spokesman for the Somali National Alliance added that the Somali people support General Aidid. He said that in his capacity as spokesman for the Alliance, he is ready to negotiate with the United States.

On another level, the U.S. State Department asked U.S. citizens not to travel to Somalia. It also asked Americans in Somalia to leave as soon as possible.

Amid all this, U.S. media decided to recall their reporters in Somalia after the Defense Department announced that it was no longer able to guarantee their security and life.

Aidid Aide Denies U.S. Serviceman Will Be Used as Shield

NC0710185993 Cairo ESC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Ali Gouled, General Mohamed Farah Aidid's assistant, has asserted that the captured U.S. serviceman is being treated well. He denied that Aidid's followers will use him as a shield against any U.S. military strikes.

Another of Aidid's representatives announced in Washington that Aidid's followers are defending their rights and are not barbaric people, as U.S. officials described them. He accused the United Nations of seeking to partition Somalia.

UN To Evacuate Nonessential Staff to Nairobi

AB0710184093 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 7 (AFP)—The United Nations will evacuate non-essential civilian staff from the embattled Somali capital Mogadishu to Nairobi, UN civilian spokesman Farouk Mawlawi announced here Thursday [7 October]. Mawlawi said the military situation was evaluated each day and the decision to evacuate personnel to the Kenyan capital would affect some "dozens" of UN workers.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) meanwhile announced that it planned to open emergency treatment centres in Mogadishu to prepare for further possible clashes between UN forces and Somali militias. Last Sunday, a fierce 15-hour battle waged between U.S. and other troops and gunmen loyal to fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid left more than 700 Somali casualties, including many seriously injured women and children, according to relief workers. Hospitals lacked the resources to deal with all the wounded.

Thirteen UN troops—12 Americans and one Malaysian—were killed and more than 80 injured, while Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) took the pilot of a shot-down U.S. helicopter captive. Another American soldier was killed and three were badly wounded in a mortar attack late Wednesday, while a U.S. soldier died in a German army hospital on Thursday of wounds sustained here.

Mawlawi said it was up to relief workers with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to decide whether or not they would remain in Mogadishu. The NGOs still operating here attend a "security" briefing with UN military and civilian staff each day.

In a statement meanwhile, the ICRC called on both the forces of UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the Somalis to respect international law and human rights. It said it deplored the high civilian casualty toll from Sunday's battle, the worst in the capital since clan warfare erupted following the ouster in January 1991 of president Mohamed Siad Barre. But it also "deplores incidents in which the mortal remains of victims were not treated with due respect," in a reference to the dragging around a market place by cheering Somalis of two dead white men said to be U.S. soldiers.

U.S. President Bill Clinton on Thursday said he was sending a further 1,700 U.S. soldiers to Somalia, but planned to wind up the American operation there by March 31.

UN Forces Issue 'Warning'

AB0710221693 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Oct 7 (AFP)—Hundreds of Somalis left their homes in Mogadishu Thursday [7 October] fearing a new battle between UN troops and rebel militiamen as the United States announced that it was sending in another 1,700 troops.

In what appeared to be a warning of further fighting, the UN forces distributed leaflets suggesting that people living near Villa Somalia, one of the city strongholds of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, leave the neighbourhood to avoid being identified with the militia. The UN announced it was evacuating non-essential personnel from the city, following Sunday's and Wednesday night's battles between the UN forces and Aidid militia in which 15 UN troops were killed.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) meanwhile deplored the number of wounded civilians, which it put at more than 700, from Sunday's shootout. It also criticised the disrespect shown to the corpses—a reference to militia supporters' brandishing parts of two U.S. troops' bodies on Sunday. The ICRC urged both sides "to comply with international humanitarian law and in particular to spare the civilian population," according to a statement issued here.

In Washington, U.S. President Bill Clinton said Thursday he was sending a further 1,700 U.S. soldiers to Somalia but added that he planned to wind up the American operation there by March 31. Rejecting congressional calls for an immediate U.S. withdrawal from Somalia, Clinton said Wednesday: "We are anxious to conclude our role there honorably, but we do not want to see a reversion to the absolute chaos and the terrible misery which existed before." The president announced Thursday that he would send former president George Bush's envoy to Somalia, Robert Oakley, to work on a political settlement in the country.

A spokesman for Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) called here for both the U.S. and UN forces to withdraw. "What would be honourable," Abdi Haji Gobdon said Thursday, "is for (the U.S. troops) to leave." Gobdon said that if the multi-national force were to pull out, there would be peace in Somalia. [passage omitted]

In Nairobi, another SNA spokesman said the ICRC would be allowed to visit a U.S. pilot held captive by the Aidid militia if American troops halted military operations in Mogadishu. "The hostility has to stop, all military activity has to stop," Abdulatif Mohamed Abdub, the head SNA delegate in the Kenyan capital, told a news briefing. [passage omitted]

Relief workers here say that many of Sunday's civilian casualties were seriously injured women and children, and that hospitals lacked the resources to deal with all the wounded. Thirteen UN troops—12 Americans and one Malaysian—were killed and more than 80 injured in the 15-hour battle.

Another American soldier was killed and three were badly wounded in a mortar attack late Wednesday on Mogadishu airport. One of the U.S. soldiers wounded Sunday died in a German army hospital Thursday.

SNA Official Urges Respect for Prisoners

EA0710202793 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Secretaries of the United Somali Congress [USC] for (interior and organization) Mr. Omar Ahmed [name indistinct] and Mr. Abd al-Razaq Shaykh Ali Salad greatly praised the Somali masses for their continued steadfastness at the (Shermogh) Stadium in Mogadishu and 1 July Stadium, where they staged rallies against the colonialists.

Addressing a public rally at the 1 July Stadium in Mogadishu today, the secretaries highlighted the ongoing torment of the Somali masses by the forces of [words indistinct]. The USC officials praised the [words indistinct] the Somali people for their dignity and respect at all times. The secretary [words indistinct] UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM-II] have not done anything tangible for the Somali masses but have caused crisis and friction which were not there before the arrival of UNOSOM-II forces. When the U.S. troops arrived in Somalia on 12 December 1992, there were no civil wars inside Somalia worth mentioning. The secretaries added that the leaders of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] said that [words indistinct] the Somali masses and their nationhood, respect and dignity as Somalis.

Mr. Omar Ahmed [name indistinct] further added that UNOSOM-II and U.S. troops have caused wanton destruction and suffering beyond human comprehension. Mr. Omar added that the Somali masses' greatest [words indistinct] their leadership and dignity. Mr. Omar Ahmed, the Somali individual [words indistinct] the colonialists [passage indistinct]. At the same time he called on the Somali masses to be calm and double the defense of [words indistinct].

Mr. Ali Mohamed Ali Ugas Abdi, who is a member of the central committee of the SNA [words indistinct] the economic committee, also addressed the rally. Mr. Ugas Abdi [words indistinct] defending the nation with their (?blood and lives). [Words indistinct] appealed to the Somali masses not to do injustice to the dead, the injured, and the prisoners. He also called on the Somali masses not to violate the principles of Islamic religion [words indistinct] to respect the prisoners and the dead enemies, [words indistinct] the world to know.

[Name indistinct], a Somali religious leader speaking at the rally, said that it is the duty of everybody to fear God and follow God's laws, [words indistinct] the enemy and the like.

SADF Troops Raid APLA House in Transkei

*MB0810062493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0614
GMT 8 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 8 SAPA—Five people were killed and a number of arms and documents seized when South African Defence Force [SADF] troops, acting on intelligence "inter alia from sources in the custody of the SA Police," raided a house in Umtata, Transkei, used by the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

A statement issued by the SADF from Pretoria said the raid took place in the early hours of this (Friday) morning.

The target was a "house in Umtata, Transkei, used by the Azanian People's Liberation Army".

The house was "successfully raided by the SA Defence Force.

"The house is a confirmed APLA facility," according to the statement.

"The decision to raid the house was taken because intelligence indicated that it was used as a springboard for criminal acts of terror on unarmed South African civilians. This intelligence was obtained inter alia from sources in the custody of the SA Police," said the statement.

"A quantity of arms and documents were seized. The documents and weapons will be handed to the police for investigation and forensic tests.

"During the operation five people in the house were killed when they offered resistance," the statement added.

"The total time spent at the house was 27 minutes.

"The soldiers who took part in the operation have returned safely to South Africa. They suffered no fatalities or injuries.

"A further statement will be made later today."

There was no immediate reaction from the Pan Africanist Congress or Transkei government.

Details of Raid

*MB0810082793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739
GMT 8 Oct 93*

[Text] Durban Oct 8 SAPA—The Transkei Defence Force [TDF] and police have confirmed that five people were killed in an early morning raid on a house in Umtata on Friday. The SA Defence Force [SADF] said earlier that it had raided a house in the Transkeian capital, allegedly used by the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] military wing the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA].

An SADF statement said five people were killed.

Transkei Deputy CID Chief Gen Mzoli Ngubenkomo confirmed the deaths.

"I can confirm five people were killed in an attack in Northcrest last night...I don't know if they are APLA members." Northcrest is a suburb adjoining Umtata's central business district.

Senior TDF officer Col Luvuyo Nobanda told SAPA "the raid did take place but I don't know who conducted it".

Police and the army were at the scene at 9.30am, Friday.

Five Children Said Killed

*MB0810091693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830
GMT 8 Oct 93*

[Text] Durban Oct 8 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in Transkei says five people killed in the Friday morning SA Defence Force raid on a house in Umtata were all children. Durban's Capital Radio reported that Transkei PAC Chairman Gilbert Seneke confirmed the house belonged to a PAC member who was not there at the time of the raid.

The PAC member's twin children, their two cousins and a friend were apparently at home when the SADF [South African Defence Force] struck, said Capital Radio. The report said Transkei police had confirmed the dead were children. It added that a helicopter was used in the raid.

The SADF said in a statement on Friday it had "successfully" raided a house allegedly used by the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army to launch attacks on innocent South Africans.

"The decision to raid the house was taken because intelligence indicated that it was used as a springboard for criminal acts of terror on unarmed South African civilians. This intelligence was obtained inter alia from sources in the custody of the SA Police," said the statement.

"A quantity of arms and documents were seized. The documents and weapons will be handed to the police for investigation and forensic tests.

"During the operation five people in the house were killed when they offered resistance," the statement added.

"The total time spent at the house was 27 minutes.

"The soldiers who took part in the operation have returned safely to South Africa. They suffered no fatalities or injuries.

"A further statement will be made later today," the SADF said.

Details on Teenagers Killed

MB0810100493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941
GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Umtata Oct 8 SAPA—Two of the teenagers killed in a SA Defence Force [SADF] dawn raid at a Transkei house, suspected of hosting Azanian Peoples Liberation Army cadres, were 16-year old twins of Mr Sicelo Mpendulo, the owner of the house.

Mr Mpendulo confirmed to a SAPA correspondent at the scene on Friday that he was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress, but his children and their visiting relatives and friends did not belong to the organisation.

There were no signs of pockmarks on the wall, but there were blood stains in the sitting room where the bodies had been as well as in a passage leading to the toilet.

Apart from the twins, the ages of two other victims were 12 years, while the third was a 19-year-old youth. Their names will be released when their next of kin have been notified.

There was signs of forced entry in the front door of the house and a green tape was attached to the door handle, which a Transkei CID member said was probably placed to prevent fingerprints being left by the SADF members.

There were also blood stains outside the house.

Mr Mpendulo was not at the home at the time of the attack.

A neighbour said shortly before the attack, a vehicle drove several times past the target. "There was a car driving up and down the street, but I did not suspect anything. At about midnight, I heard some noise, but I was scared to peep," the neighbour, who preferred to remain anonymous for fear of retribution, told the SAPA correspondent.

The Transkei police are said to have found 78 spent BXP rifle cartridges and 29 projectiles at the scene.

ANC Western Cape Region Condemns Raid

MB0810092193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843
GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Cape Town Oct 8 SAPA—The African National Congress western Cape region has condemned the killing of five people in a raid by the SA Defence Force [SADF] on a Transkei house on Friday, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

ANC western Cape regional secretary and an Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Commander Tony Yengeni said it was strange the SADF had seen fit to attack the homeland when both the South African Government and the Transkei were involved in democracy negotiations.

Mr Yengeni said the government should have raised the problem of alleged APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases in Transkei to the negotiating table at the World Trade Centre.

He also expressed concern at the timing of the raid in light of Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa being abroad.

De Klerk 'Fully Briefed'

MB0810092693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918
GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Cape Town Oct 8 SAPA—The state president, Mr F W de Klerk, says he has been fully briefed on Friday morning's raid on an alleged APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] house in the Transkei.

Five people were killed after SA Defence Force members stormed the house in Northcrest, on the outskirts of Umtata.

Mr de Klerk told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news in Cape Town a statement would be issued later on Friday.

DP Comments on Raid

MB0810112993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042
GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 8 SAPA—The Democratic Party's [DP] defence spokesman, Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, said on Friday that if APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members had used the house attacked by the SADF [South African Defense Force] in the morning as a base, such an attack could have been expected.

He told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news that APLA had accepted responsibility for a number of murderous attacks and that strong action was needed against the organisation.

Gen Rogers called on the minister of law and order to reveal all evidence of APLA's activities as soon as possible to prove the raid had been justified.

CP Congratulates SADF

MB0810112893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056
GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 8 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] has congratulated the SA Defence Force on its "successful cross-border operation against an APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] base in Transkei". The CP was grateful there were no SADF [South African Defense Force] casualties, the CP's Deputy Leader Willie Snyman said on Friday.

The CP considered such operations essential because APLA was officially at war with South Africa, and it was apparent that murder gangs in the eastern Cape operated from such bases.

The CP strongly supported pre-emptive strikes to prevent acts of terror and murder.

New Political Movement 'Freedom Alliance' Formed

MB0710185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA—A new political movement called the Freedom Alliance was formed in Pretoria on Thursday [7 October], and at the same time Bophuthatswana and Ciskei announced their immediate withdrawal from the negotiating council. A statement issued by the Bophuthatswana Information Services said the Freedom Alliance emerged from the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) "to address the failure of the negotiating council to deal with the realities in southern Africa". Its leaders include Inkatha Freedom Party leader and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo, Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, and one of the founders of the Afrikaner Volksfront, Gen Constand Viljoen.

At the founder meeting on Thursday Bophuthatswana and Ciskei announced their immediate withdrawal from the negotiating council "in order to join a more inclusive process made possible by a single united negotiating team at all future negotiations with other parties", the statement said.

It added: "In view of this, all Freedom Alliance members have also terminated all bilateral negotiations with the government and the African National Congress."

The alliance said it considered the present situation in South Africa to be so serious "that only a summit of all major South African leaders can resolve the negotiation crisis". It said in this regard the Freedom Alliance leadership would liaise with State President FW de Klerk "as a matter of national urgency".

The statement said Mr. de Klerk was not available for a meeting in Pretoria on Thursday.

The Alliance said it rallied behind the principle "that member states of a new South Africa should be primarily responsible for the provision of government for the people by the people".

The group said it opposed statements by ANC President Nelson Mandela in Lisbon earlier this week dismissing a federal option for South Africa and rejecting any developments which would limit the ability of a constituent assembly to re-write a negotiated constitution.

Decisions taken at Thursday's inaugural meeting include:

—the Freedom Alliance to be managed by an executive committee answerable to the Alliance leadership;

—six working groups to be formed to spearhead the new political initiative; and

—alliance leaders will meet the press on Tuesday, Oct 12, at a time and venue to be announced.

De Klerk, ANC Respond

MB0710191493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk said on Thursday night [7 October] negotiations remained the only way in which South Africa's problems could be solved and arrangements for talks with the newly-formed Freedom Alliance would be made "as soon as possible".

A statement issued by the President's Office after the formation of the Freedom Alliance stated: "The government welcomes the new alliance's willingness to enter into discussions with it and ultimately all negotiations must lead to agreements of which all significant parties will be part."

It said the government's discussions with the new alliance would be directed toward this objective, and added: "No one can escape the unresolved problems in South African politics...the new alliance will also be confronted by this reality."

Mr. de Klerk's statement concluded: "We trust that these parties will speedily make known their collective policy positions on how they wish to solve these problems."

The African National Congress said, in its reaction to the formation of the alliance and its decision to withdraw immediately from negotiations: "It is an attempt to consolidate the ranks of the right wing of both black and white organisations."

ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa told SAPA on Thursday night: "The immediate threat to the process of peaceful transformation of our country into a democracy remains this right wing."

Mr. Mamoepa said the ANC believed most people would "see through" these latest steps "as an attempt to delay the liberation of our people and to hold the country at ransom". "The responsibility lies with the majority of our people to stand up in defence of our country, our future and the democratisation process and to ensure that their (the alliance's) real objectives are exposed," he added.

He said the ANC would continue to explore all avenues "to ensure that all parties continue participating and taking their rightful place at the multiparty negotiating forum."

**NP Condemns Mandela Call To Bypass
Government for TEC**

*MB0810070093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 93*

[Text] The National Party [NP] says the call by ANC [African National Congress] Leader Nelson Mandela to world leaders to bypass the government and deal directly with the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] militates against constructive and responsible action.

It said that with the statement in Brussels Mr. Mandela had given evidence of inconsistency and party politicking and an apparent wish to dissociate himself from the transitional process. If the aim of the statement had been to appease radical factions within the ANC, such an intention was extremely short-sighted. The NP said the ANC leader would do well not to ignore the guidelines laid down for the negotiation process.

**IFP Charges ANC With Training Soldiers Near
Durban**

*MB0610172693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705
GMT 6 Oct 93*

[Text] Durban Oct 6 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Wednesday claimed Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK] recruits were being trained in broad daylight in townships around Durban, and produced an amateur video recording of a group of what it claimed to be MK soldiers in training. The IFP said the video was shot in kwaMashu's M section on Tuesday. It shows a group of about 100 people—some brandishing what appear to be rifles or replicas—while an instructor leads them in a drill.

The poorly filmed video recording was shown to reporters on Wednesday at a media conference in Durban addressed by IFP National Chairman Frank Mdlalose. It was immediately dismissed by the African National Congress [ANC] as "nonsense" and a fallacy.

Dr Mdlalose said that MK, the armed wing of the ANC, had been openly conducting training in townships around Durban recently: "Many thousands of people—many in camouflage uniforms—have been involved in this training."

The IFP provided a list of what it called "training centres", mainly in kwaMashu. Dr Mdlalose claimed the training was "common knowledge" yet there was silence from the Goldstone Commission and monitors of violence.

ANC Southern Natal Chairman Jeff Radebe said he believed the video was "stage managed" and described the IFP allegations as "nonsense". He asked why the IFP had not told the police if they had seen people brandishing AK47 rifles and if they knew where the training venues were. "This proves it is a fallacy."

Earlier, IFP national spokesman Ziba Jiyane claimed: "The police know it. They see it every day but they do nothing."

South African police spokesman in Durban, Maj Bala Naidoo, said the IFP's claims were serious and added that the SAP would thoroughly investigate them. He urged the IFP to make the video cassette and any other information on its claims available to the police.

Mr Radebe claimed the video was the latest move by IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi to block negotiations and "devise ways to wage war". He said MK was taking steps to be part of a national peace-keeping force and it was no secret that MK was also training members outside the country for a future army.

Dr Mdlalose said the South African Government failed to deal with MK for fear of alienating the ANC. It was therefore also failing in its duty to protect South Africans. He claimed the ANC had embarked on a campaign to render the IFP impotent before and during elections, and the IFP chairman demanded immediate action against the ANC's army.

Viljoen, Savimbi Reportedly Hold Secret Meeting

*MB0710165493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in
English 1100 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] Unconfirmed reports say that a secret meeting was held yesterday between Dr. Jonas Savimbi of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement and a former military ally, ex-South African Defense Force Chief General Constand Viljoen. Gen. Viljoen is presently the leader of a rightwing Afrikaner movement in South Africa, the Afrikaner People's Front or Afrikaner Volksfront. Channel Africa's news people are trying to confirm this meeting and whether it had influenced UNITA's decisions about [word indistinct] the Angolan elections results.

Afrikaner Broederbond's 'Secret' Activities Viewed

*MB0710174393 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in
Afrikaans 30 Sep-13 Oct 93 p 9*

[Report by Hennie Serfontein]

[Text] The once mighty Afrikaner Broederbond [Brotherhood—AB] is today an organization with financial problems and wave upon wave of resignations, writes Hennie Serfontein.

Last Saturday, the secret Afrikaner Broederbond held its long-awaited summit—in actual fact its national congress—to take final and decisive decisions on the future of the organization.

The fact that the summit was put forward by two months from November to September is an indication of the seriousness of the internal crisis in which the AB has been plunged over the last eight months through revelations made by VRYE WEEKBLAD.

In fact, the summit has been advanced by a year as it is only held once every two years—and there was already one in 1992.

The spate of resignations, sudden reduction in income, and increasing confusion and differences in AB ranks on whether and how the organization should continue to exist have forced the AB leadership to meet much earlier.

There is even talk about "panic" in AB ranks, several AB members told VRYE WEEKBLAD recently.

The one big unanticipated problem is that the AB is saddled with a "cash-flow" problem due to the resignations. The AB had to process up to 700 resignations in a single month, it was disclosed to VRYE WEEKBLAD. Earlier this year total membership was just over 20,000 of which 17,500 were active members.

There are also a number of members in some regions who do not resign, but simply refuse to pay their annual subscriptions or monthly deductions.

On the one hand they have problems with their continued membership as they are afraid that they could become disadvantaged in their work situations as academics professionals and businessmen when the ANC found out about their AB membership after it has taken over power.

On the other hand, it is an embarrassment to them to just resign from the AB—they are afraid that it could later be held against them by the Afrikaner establishment and that it could in some degree affect their jobs and social lives.

By not paying their membership fees, they want to express their dissatisfaction with the AB's continuation as a secret organization and exert pressure on the Executive Council to transform the AB into a open, normal cultural organization.

The AB leadership shares the view that due to all the developments it is financially impossible to continue in the same way as in the past. There is a head office at The Oaks in Auckland Park, Johannesburg, with a staff of six organization officials and 20 ladies for the administrative chores under the leadership of Naude Botha, this year 30 years as chief secretary.

Apparently the AB's funds are not inexhaustible. And the strong Christiaan de Wet Foundation, in existence for many years, cannot be used for ordinary running costs. In fact, VRYE WEEKBLAD has been told that in the penetrating debates among members of the cells (divisions), regions, and areas there have for a long time been discussions on what is to happen to the De Wet Fund were the AB to disband, as has been insisted on in certain circles.

Some believe the funds must be used for development projects among "remaining" members. Prevalent is the view, however, that it be used for the promotion of "true" Afrikaner cultural interests, and not for political

actions in which the AB was engaged in for the greater part of its 75-year existence.

Several AB documents of earlier this year show that the AB virtually decided overnight to advance the summit by two months. In circulars to cells and regions in April a time schedule was spelt out which had to be complied with prior to a summit. Accordingly, there is a process of interaction between cells, regions, and areas. The area councils would then table their models to the Executive Committee by the end of August.

In October, the AB would process the models and then send the final proposal to all the cells. The cells then had to give to their delegation a mandate on how to act at the summit. In May's circulars it was clear that the Executive Committee had instantly changed their plans and had reduced the time dramatically.

It also appears that members, during gatherings in May, had been briefed on the unusual summit. No date or venue was given, however, obviously to prevent leaks which are still being investigated. It has been admitted, however, that it was to take place in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area.

Absolute secrecy has been maintained. Only the delegates of cells would be informed directly by head office about the date and venue. More than 90 percent of the members, therefore, did not know about the details regarding arrangements—an indication of the lack of trust.

The meeting was the biggest summit in its history, because each of the 1,300 cells could send one delegate—whereas in the past it had only been one out of every three cells. Added to this were representatives of the regions and areas.

According to one document the saving of travel and accommodation costs were obviously an important issue. Head office pays regions a travelling expenses subsidy, but it is impressed upon members that they must travel together to limit costs, that they have to seek accommodation with other members on the PWV and try to avoid hotels, and that they should make flight bookings early so as to be entitled to reduced tariffs.

According to a draft constitution sent out to members in April, the name was changed to "Die Afrikanerbond" [the Afrikaner League]. The qualification "white" falls away and nothing is said about gender.

As reported earlier this year in VRYE WEEKBLAD, the result of the referendum, in which each member had to express his opinion individually, a strong leaning was toward retaining the secrecy—79 percent said the AB must continue to exist as a "confidential organization". About 96 percent agreed that the AB mission remains the promotion of Afrikaner interests; 88 percent said "secrecy" of selection and membership must be maintained; 84 percent said an individual member may make

known his membership in specific circumstances; 83 percent said "the confidentiality" of activities must be maintained.

More than 90 percent were in favor of "selected documents" of the AB sometimes being made public, and that spokesmen be appointed to represent the AB in public. And 76 percent said membership must be restricted to males only.

Indeed an organization in a crisis of survival. Before critics of the AB hold a funeral, however, they must remember: Even a dying horse can still give a few last kicks.

DP Seeks 'To Blacken' Leadership Before Elections

MB0610201193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] Durban Oct 6 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] hopes to "blacken" its leadership in the run up to April 1994 elections, leader Zach de Beer told a news conference in Durban on Wednesday [6 October].

Speaking after the DP's weekend congress in Cape Town, Dr De Beer said "we do need to blacken our leadership considerably", and it was a matter of getting the right people to come forward before elections. The DP was looking for black people of stature linked to neither the African National Congress nor the Inkatha Freedom Party.

He said much had to be done to educate voters about proportional representation before elections. Central to this was that parties had to have candidates standing in all areas, rather than just where they were guaranteed of winning a seat. Areas like northern Natal, where the DP previously only had a "flag-waving" presence, would now be contested because every vote counted. The DP would field a lot more candidates than the number of seats it hoped to win.

It was vitally important that parties in the election ensured a single party did not win a two-thirds majority and have virtually a blank cheque to write the constitution, he added.

Dr De Beer reiterated his call to the IFP to return to negotiations and help the DP win support for strong regional government. "I wish to heaven the IFP will help us...Instead they are kicking and screaming on the sidelines and making our job more difficult," he said.

Natal DP leader Kobus Jordaan said the South African Government could decide not to renew the self-governing territory's tenure next year. However, if it did, then an election would have to be held for the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, which couldn't take place in the present political atmosphere.

CP Leader Denies Discord in Afrikaner Ranks

MB0710063093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] Leader Ferdi Hartzenberg has denied that there is discord among rightwing Afrikaner ranks following the recent talks between General Constand Viljoen of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] and the ANC [African National Congress].

Appearing on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Television Dr. Hartzenberg also insisted that he had known beforehand about the talks and that they had in fact taken place with his approval. Only when it transpired that the ANC did not recognize the Afrikaner's right to self-determination had the executive of the Afrikaner Volksfront decided unanimously to suspend further talks.

Government To Pay for Voter Identity Documents

MB0710091793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA—The government will pay for identity document photographs if enfranchised South African citizens are unable to afford them, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said on Wednesday. Mr Schutte said in a statement the issuing of a first identity document was also free.

This meant that no eligible South African voter who wanted to vote in the forthcoming general election should be left without the necessary documents, Mr Schutte said. The statement added a proposal in this regard would be submitted to the negotiating team as soon as possible, to iron out details.

The cabinet had also decided to acquire special computer equipment to help speed up the issuing of permanent and temporary identity documents. At present there was no backlog in the processing of these documents, the minister said.

Although 87 per cent of all South African citizens entitled to vote already had identity documents, the Home Affairs Department would endeavour to get as close as possible to a 100 per cent target, Mr Schutte said.

The department had experienced a noticeable increase in applications, with 741,438 received in the past three months.

ANC, COSATU, SACOB React to De Klerk Gas Hike

MB0710092293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The common response to the government's refusal to reduce the price of petrol is anger.

Last night State President F.W. de Klerk said after a cabinet meeting in Pretoria that the decision to keep the

increase had been taken solely on economic grounds. He said a reduction of two cents might be possible in December.

Pick 'n Pay's managing director, Gareth Ackerman, said that while there were many diverse opinions on how the oil industry should be structured, there had been very little difference of opinion on the price hike. Prior to the government's decision, both organized labor and business had reached consensus at the National Economic Forum. They agreed that the price should be suspended until fuel pricing could be restructured.

The ANC [African National Congress] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] expressed their outrage at the decision, saying they would call for a meeting of a broad front of organizations. They intend to prepare a comprehensive program of action to force the government to reconsider. They said the government's decision was a disaster.

[Begin recording] [Sam Shilowa, COSATU's general secretary] I think the first step that we are going to take is that tomorrow we are going to convene a meeting of the labor group together with the taxi industry and all affected consumers where we are going to discuss various forms of action that we will have to take to ensure that the government is brought to its own senses. [Raymond Parsons, SACOB chairman] We actually need a cooling off period about the petrol price so that we can build credibility; we can build consultation that we can indeed have transparency because the price is being restructured, and perhaps we do need more time; and that's very important for the business community, certainly for SACOB [South African Chamber of Business], and I'm sorry that it hasn't been possible for the government to accept that compromise because quite clearly it will now be necessary to go back urgently to the National Economic Forum to see where we go from here. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 8 Oct MB0810112493

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Fuel for Thought—"Based solely on financial criteria, Minister George Bartlett had ample reason to raise the the petrol price. But the financial justification is largely irrelevant when it comes to so emotive an issue at so sensitive a stage of South Africa's political evolution. Surely Pretoria should have foreseen the spontaneous outrage which greeted the decision to raise the price, especially since it arrived at a time when world oil prices were in a state of decline," an editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 October on page 10 notes. "Having unleashed the genie, the government is now compounding the mayhem—not, perhaps by failing to back down but by offering spurious excuses for not doing so." "The fiasco has brought to a head calls for the government to announce its

withdrawal from the oil business—which as things stand, is probably the only way Pretoria can extricate itself from its fuel price corner."

BUSINESS DAY

The Petrol Lesson—"The petrol price row is only partly about petrol and prices; it is essentially a political power play," an editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 October on page 8 states. "The ANC [African National Congress] and its allies are determined to make the government back down, and a National Party increasingly portrayed as a lame-duck administration is determined to show that it is not only in power but in control." "At a crucial stage of constitutional negotiations, and just when a final settlement is in prospect, the parties are being polarised not by political differences but by power games. President de Klerk and his colleagues are being accused of bad faith and the ANC is endangering a fragile economic recovery. Further acrimonious exchanges will inevitably make political accord less easy and less likely." "Come December, deregulation proposals will probably result in substantial changes to the oil industry. They will bring the prospect of cheaper petrol" and "will get future governments off the hook."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Adding Fire to the Fuel—"It may seem that the common cabinet front shown on the decision not to suspend the fuel price rise lets Mineral and Energy Minister George Bartlett off the hook. It does not," an editorial in Johannesburg's WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English on 8 October on page 16 notes. "As a politician making his way through the new politics of negotiation, he is out of his depth. A stronger minister would not have involved his department in what now seems a cynical negotiating exercise, or would have argued more strongly for the acceptance of those proposals."

SOWETAN

Petrol Prince Increase—"The government's decision to persist with the recent petrol price increase is indicative of its insensitivity and arrogance," an editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 October on page 8 notes. "It should by now have realised it is unrepresentative and its unilateral decisions can no longer be rammed down people's throats." "The most damaging consequence of the government's decision is the prospect of mass action. Mass action is likely to increase the country's political temperature and the chances of increased violence. It could also reverse the recovery shown in the economy and frighten off investors showing a renewed interest in South Africa." "At the end of it all, the cost to the country could far exceed the annual fuel bill."

* Antarctic Research Complex Building Contract
93AF0694A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in
English 11 Jun 93 p 42

[Text] A R[rand]5-million contract to build the steel frame structures for three inter-connecting double-storey

steel "space capsule" buildings for the R28-million SANAE Base Four research complex in the Antarctic has been awarded to Petrel Engineering of Cape Town.

The base buildings, including a helicopter pad and bulldozer hoist and six large diesel fuel storage tanks, are to be built by the Department of Public works (DPW) for the Department of Environmental Affairs on a 200,000m² site on a flat outcrop.

The Vesleskarvet outcrop is 800m above sea level in mountainous terrain about 220km inland and from the main SANAE base on the edge of the Antarctic ice shelf.

Petrel has to construct the frames from more than 600 tons of mild steel into a jig-saw series of clearly identified close-fitting components, each weighing no more than two tons, to facilitate possible shipping, transport over the Antarctic terrain, and erection in inhospitable conditions.

These frames have to be ready for shipping by the end of November for loading on the Antarctic supply ship S.A. Agulhas in December.

One of the structures and its link tunnel will be completely built in Cape Town to train the erection crews and to test for flaws to make sure on-site erection can proceed as smoothly as possible.

Transporting the Load

Once on ice, the load will be transported piece-meal by bulldozer-drawn sleds to the base site.

The 12m high capsules, providing about 3,000m² for living and working space for up to 80 people, the helicopter pad, the bulldozer hoist and the diesel storage tanks, will be mounted on four metre high steel columns, which themselves will be anchored as deep as 1.5m in rock and sealed for protection against fractures caused by huge temperature fluctuations.

Petrel has also won a separate contract to design and manufacture the two hoists, each driven by six gearboxes and spindles, which are to be used to lift 23 ton bulldozers on to the helicopter platform.

Angola**UNITA's Savimbi Grants Interview**

LD0710124393 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 2017 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Interview with UNITA, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, President Dr. Jonas Savimbi by unidentified correspondent on 2 October; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Given the international sanctions, given the whole external circumstances, do you feel isolated from the international community?

[Savimbi] No. I have been isolated several times in the past. What I regard as unfair is that anything that may be done now is practically worthless. We went to Sao Tome, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] did not turn up. We have a cease-fire in several regions that we are continuing to observe and which the MPLA continues to violate. One way or another, I believe that only with peace, a negotiated—and I mean properly negotiated peace—will we be able to have the kind of Angola everyone wishes. Otherwise I see no way out.

[Correspondent] Dr. Savimbi, UNITA recently declared a unilateral cease-fire but the fact is, today is Saturday [2 October] and in the past two days there have been as many raids by the government's, the MPLA's air force. For how long will UNITA continue to turn the other cheek?

[Savimbi] Well, we are not going to fall for acts of provocation, but we would like international opinion to take this into account. Because I believe that in the various committees that will make up the UNITA conference, the military will be bringing pressure to bear, because they feel betrayed by us, the politicians. Having unilaterally called a cease-fire, we had hoped not only that the MPLA government would respond but also that the international community would take it into account, but neither of these has happened. Nevertheless, we shall endeavor to forestall the pressure of the military. Let us hope we succeed.

[Correspondent] If I understand you rightly, that plenary meeting of UNITA, including its general staff, the army side, will be taking place soon. My perception of the past few days is that there is great pressure from the men at the front who say they are no longer prepared to keep the cease-fire going. Do you think that this situation can go on for much longer?

[Savimbi] We shall risk it, we shall risk it, but as I have said, it is not so comfortable nor easy, because they feel betrayed, since the MPLA continues with its bombing raids and in other areas it continues taking up positions. Our men feel hesitant because they feel that if they riposte they will violate our own unilateral cease-fire.

[Correspondent] Given such a complex situation, how to coexist? How to bring about peace in Angola?

[Savimbi] We must negotiate and I am confident. I am not speaking on the Political Committee's behalf, because it will be issuing a communique, but I believe that there are aspects that we should not neglect.

[Correspondent] Such as?

[Savimbi] UNITA must exist. By every means UNITA must exist, in the diplomatic, political, and military spheres. It must not allow itself to be crushed. Because if UNITA is crushed—it represents the only opposition force capable of trying to balance the MPLA's totally totalitarian stance. This is difficult to achieve, what with sanctions, isolation, and so on. But UNITA has stamina. At the committee meeting I intend to raise the question of whether UNITA has the necessary stamina. I believe it does. That being the case, it will be entering into very serious negotiations in which the MPLA will have to make concessions, and so will we, so that we may find a way of living together.

[Correspondent] A way of living together. Surely that would not include, at this stage, forming a government with the two forces, would it, Dr. Savimbi? That would be very difficult, would it not?

[Savimbi] It would be difficult as far as the MPLA is concerned, not as far as we are concerned, but the government as it stands today—with UNITA represented by the Ministry of Culture and by deputy ministers who are not allowed to attend cabinet meetings—is a totally unbalanced government, so unbalanced that it does not reflect the election results even with the fraudulent counts taken into account. For this reason, when the time comes the MPLA will have to accept that there must be balance.

[Correspondent] In terms of the international community, an important role has been played by the troyka [Portugal, U.S., Russia], a role apparently somewhat questioned by UNITA. Dr. Savimbi, do you think it important that the troyka should continue to mediate? Is this, the existing troyka, the ideal mediator at this point?

[Savimbi] No but...

[Correspondent, interrupting] I am also posing this question from the Portuguese angle, so to speak, of Portugal's position in all this.

[Savimbi] Well, we are not in a position to dictate anything on that matter. So if the troyka sees itself as having the ability to mediate, the ability to be balanced, well, there it is, but that has not been the case. The troyka has shown an attitude of total hostility to UNITA, which ill befits it. The troyka has possibly, on many occasions, taken a harder line than the MPLA themselves. Why cannot the MPLA be seen to be taken a hard line? Why must someone else do it for them?

[Correspondent] Do your words reflect the wish to see the members of the troyka replaced, Portugal for example? I have heard people very close to you saying that perhaps it was time for Portugal to be out of things. What do you think of that possibility?

[Savimbi] No, look, the troyka is there as they want it to be. As I was just saying, they are more extremist even than the MPLA themselves. Why cannot the United Nations totally take over the mediating role? Then the troyka could carry on supporting the MPLA as it has done up to now. As for Portugal, as I was saying the other day, we would not wish to be seen as constantly poisoning relations between the Angolans and the Portuguese. No one would benefit from that, we would not benefit from that. There are so many close ties, blood and language ties, shared traditions, between us and the Portuguese, that everything should be done to safeguard our friendship. So, I do not think that we should be pressing for Portugal to leave the troyka. Let the troyka stay the troyka, and as for Portugal, let it be Portugal and the Angolans. [sentence as heard]

[Correspondent] Going back to the question of the negotiations between UNITA and the government, what possible steps can be taken next? What, in your opinion, are the doors now opening that will lead to an understanding, to peace in Angola between UNITA and the Luanda government.

[Savimbi] I think that everyone believes that we must start...

[Correspondent interrupts] A (?face to face) meeting between you and Eduardo dos Santos? A mediation? Something in between? What do you think is preferable?

[Savimbi] Well, anything that is possible. We are open. Indeed I do believe that the meeting of the Political Committee will result in a communique directed toward peace, toward negotiations. Because, actually, if you think of the Abidjan talks, the only contentious issue between UNITA and the MPLA was that caused by point 11 [of the draft Abidjan protocol]. I think that to stick to one single bone of contention when there is agreement on all other items reflects ill-will and bad faith on the negotiators' part. For this very reason I am inclined to believe that we will be able to resume negotiations soon. This is the only way out. It is true that, at the moment, the MPLA is somewhat euphoric because it is receiving a lot of material, but I have been in this business for over 30 years and I know that such things solve absolutely nothing at all. In another month or so the MPLA will have reached the limit of its capacity. What I have learned from Clausewitz and others is that you must give your enemy the rope with which he will hang himself. There is distance. Distance imposes very serious restrictions on the MPLA's logistics. That has always been the MPLA's weakest point. The further away they move, the easier it becomes for us. So that euphoria will very soon be over.

I also deplore the United Nation's encouragement of the MPLA in applying sanctions against UNITA, with all the contradictions it entails...

[Correspondent interrupts] Forgive me for interrupting, Dr. Savimbi, but you had just said that you would like the United Nations to mediate, so how do you reconcile the two things?

[Savimbi] Well, what is done is done. The sanctions are there, I am only deploring the fact, I am not giving up. Deploing and giving up are different things. I still believe that the troyka, and other individual initiatives—because there are so many, and sometimes they cancel each other out...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Do you have a specific one in mind? When I hear that I get the feeling that you have someone, some country, something in mind besides the United Nations.

[Savimbi] There have been several proposals. There is the proposal from His Majesty King Hassan II with Houphouet-Boigny, there is the OAU proposal with Mugabe, there are so many proposals, surely, there is the proposal from President Miguel Trovoada. There are so many proposals that I believe we will have to agree on one. So there will still remain the United Nations as the organization not only capable of, but technically equipped to mediate if they so wish. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Dr. Savimbi, do you still think of being the president of Angola one day?

[Savimbi] I do not know, but I have not given up what I believe the people may decide. When there is peace, when we know exactly who is organizing the elections—and not what we saw in the electoral [words indistinct], I shall stand for president again if that is the wish of my party. I believe that I have something to contribute to the Angolans. My vision for Angola is different from Eduardo dos Santos's.

Report of Government-UNITA Military Leaders Meeting Denied

MB0810114993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Higino Carneiro, spokesman of the Angolan Government delegation to negotiations with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has denied allegations that a meeting by military leaders from both sides will be held soon. Higino Carneiro told the Portuguese News Agency, Lusa, that the government was still assessing the document issued by UNITA on 6 October and it will respond later. It has been reported that a meeting would be held over the weekend by chiefs of general staff of the government and UNITA.

Government To Resume Negotiations With UNITA*MB0710153393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government has agreed to resume negotiations with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to end the country's civil war. This follows the announcement by UNITA last night that it would accept the results of last year's elections. The Angolan Government told the United Nations that new talks would be based on the initial Bicesse Peace Accords of May 1991, the Abidjan Protocol of May this year, and Security Council resolutions on Angola.

Deputy Foreign Minister on Talks*MB0710161793 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are fresh moves to restart talks to end the civil war in Angola. Yesterday, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement issued a statement saying it accepted the Bicesse Accord of 1991 and the elections last year that were won by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. It followed intensive diplomatic efforts and the imposition of sanctions on UNITA by the UN Security Council.

Today, the Angolan Government has also said it is ready to talk to UNITA. But the last negotiations in Abidjan in April and May this year ended in frustration when UNITA failed to sign the protocol under which they would withdraw from the areas they had seized since the resumption of the civil war. Since then, the war has intensified. Well, Angola's Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty is in London and Robin White asked him why he thought it was worth talking to UNITA now.

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] Well, I think that it has always been the government that has taken the initiatives of talking to UNITA ever since the conflict started. We met them in Namibe in Angola in November. We met them in Addis Ababa. We met them in Abidjan. This shows how much willing the government is to solve the Angolan crisis.

[White] But do you think UNITA is this time serious?

[Chikoty] This is what we are all doubting about. That is why we think that it is important to meet them and see if they are serious or not. In reality, what is happening in Angola is that UNITA is still making very, very (important) war. There is a very serious situation in Angola. The war is affecting a number of lives and UNITA has not stopped from fighting.

[White] So, when you see them, what do you want to hear from them that will make you think that they are serious?

[Chikoty] I think there are a number of points that are essential. UNITA has said they want to abide by the Bicesse Accords and the Abidjan Protocol, which naturally say that they will have to stop fighting, they will have to withdraw from all areas that they occupy, they will have to integrate all the democratic institutions that were elected through the elections that we held. So, this is very important for us—to put it in writing and state it, but also have it in practice.

[White] Why should they say that now? They haven't said it until now. Why should they do that now?

[Chikoty] I think that now that there is this embargo made by the United Nations Security Council, I think that UNITA is feeling that she is being isolated. So, we think that UNITA is trying to conquer some kind of sympathy from the international community.

[White] So, you think sanctions may have done the trick?

[Chikoty] Sanctions, I think that have exerted political impact. I think that we will have to do more. If after this stage, UNITA does not stop fighting, then on 1 November, then we will have to apply other sanctions which are naturally four other areas, which will mean that ... [pauses] I think that this time the international community will have to take measures of closing or expelling UNITA representatives abroad. They will have to stop allowing UNITA having facility to obtain some kind of commodities from the international community.

[White] You have just been in America. Is the American Government now prepared to do that, to chuck UNITA out?

[Chikoty] Yes. I think that the American Government, the United States, have given very very important signals, as far as UNITA is concerned...

[White, interrupts] But they haven't thrown UNITA out, have they?

[Chikoty] Yes, they have not yet done that. I think that this is one of the most important measures that they can take if by 1 November UNITA does not abide by what she says she will abide by.

[White] But has the American Government told you that they will do that come November?

[Chikoty] Well, the American Government has not told us precisely what kind of measures they will do, but they told us they would take new other measures if by 1 November UNITA does not implement what she promised us she will be implementing. This is not only the Americans but also many other governments, for example the British Government, and all other members of the United Nations system have actually come to a conclusion that if UNITA does not stop fighting by 1 November, then further sanctions have got to be applied.

[White] Maybe UNITA is just playing for time?

[Chikoty] This is what we all think, but we still have got to meet them and see. [end recording]

UNITA Communique No 'Breakthrough'

LD0710220093 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The guest of Afrique Soir is Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, the Angolan secretary of state for cooperation. The Angolan Government is still examining the communique of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which finally recognized yesterday the validity of last year's elections and the validity of the Bicesse Agreement. As for the UN mission, it has announced that the negotiations could resume soon. Johnny Eduardo Pinnock is a member of the [Angolan] cabinet negotiating team. Farida Ayari asked him whether the talks could really resume soon:

[Pinnock] First of all I contest the communique published by the UNAVEM [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] which states that the government agreed with the proposal of UNITA after a meeting between two government delegates, members of the government team negotiating with UNITA and Mr. Alioune Beye. It was a meeting to discuss the peace plan of the government and not the plan of UNITA. After a two-hour discussion, the special representative of the UN secretary general said he was pleased with the readiness of the government to resume immediately negotiations with UNITA under the aegis of UNAVEM but within the strict respect of the legal framework: that is the Bicesse Agreement, all UN resolutions, the acceptance by UNITA of the results of the elections and the protocol agreements of Abidjan and Addis Ababa.

The government is examining UNITA's plan at the moment but I can already tell you that it would be difficult for the government to accept UNITA's plan, because first of all UNITA has not expressed itself on the government's plan and because UNITA's plan ignores the main points of the conflict or the disagreement, that is the withdrawal of UNITA from all the territories it has occupied.

[Ayari] So as far as you are concerned the communique of UNITA does not constitute a breakthrough for a solution to the crisis?

[Pinnock] Absolutely not.

[Ayari] Could there be a way of negotiating a bilateral cease-fire?

[Pinnock] What interest is there in negotiating or discussing a bilateral cease-fire when no one in the world can prove that UNITA has really respected its own unilateral cease-fire?

[Ayari] But the importance is to help the population?

[Pinnock] Yes, that is why we want both ourselves and UNITA to give a full guarantee to the special envoy of the UN secretary general [passage indistinct].

Government Says UNITA Must Withdraw From Cities

LD0810001293 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Excerpt] There is yet another condition before peace can be negotiated in Angola: Before anything else, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will have to withdraw from cities it occupies. We were given this information this evening by an Angolan Government source. UNITA already accepted on Wednesday the September 1992 elections results and the Bicesse Accords. UNITA stated then it was ready to return to the dialogue, but now there is this other condition imposed by the government. [passage omitted]

Correspondent on UNITA's 'Extraordinary' Conference

MB0710152893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Report from Huambo city by correspondent Lourenco Bento]

[Text] An extraordinary conference of the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] began in the martyred city of Huambo on 28 September, 1993, under the theme: We are Angolans and we must survive.

Since the beginning of the conference and as has been the case for a long time now, the city of Huambo has been experiencing difficult periods because of indiscriminate bombings carried out by the Luanda government's murderous air force. As usual, the victims of these massacres are innocent civilians who only desire peace. Despite all this and under the constant threat of the enemies of peace, the conference took place smoothly with the active and enthusiastic participation of delegates coming from all corners of our country and abroad, with one sole desire—peace for our beloved fatherland.

Participants to the conference received a warm welcome from civilians who waited for their arrival outside the building where the meeting took place. In all faces, one could see [words indistinct] faith in the future.

Opening the conference, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], [words indistinct] participants: To search for solutions of liberty and life for all those [words indistinct] the Black Cockrel. After Dr. Savimbi's speech, the participants divided themselves into commissions and examined and debated important issues connected with our fatherland. Many resolutions, which will certainly transform our country's life, were approved during the plenary meeting.

Closing this conference of great importance for all the Angolan people, President Dr. Savimbi once again spoke of the need for peace and national reconciliation.

The conference ended on 6 October. All the participants were satisfied with the resolutions adopted during the conference and showed great faith in the future. Intense work was carried out during the conference and the responsibility that each participant had made it possible for the conference to come up with very serious resolutions which are undoubtedly a landmark for the beginning of a new chapter in our history. The search for peace was, is, and will always be [words indistinct]. The Angolan people, through UNITA, once again demonstrated their desire for peace and liberty.

Paris UNITA Representative Interviewed on Situation

LD0710163793 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The guest of Afrique Midi is Jorge Marcelino Sanjaende, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative in Paris. The Angolan crisis could soon experience positive developments. The UNITA political commission has in fact decided to recognize the results of the September 1992 elections, the Bicesse Agreement—which it rejected in August—and the Abidjan protocol, which it refused to sign last May. However, the UNITA communique expresses several reservations.

Farida Ayari first asked the UNITA representative in Paris why Savimbi's movement declared that these elections were fraudulent. Jorge Marcelino Sanjaende:

[Begin recording] [Sanjaende] The position of UNITA concerning the nature of the results has not changed. We have recognized the results of the elections since 17 November in a letter sent to Marrak Goulding, the UN under secretary for peace operations, and this position has been reaffirmed today. As for the nature of the elections, we still regard them as fraudulent according to evidence we have already presented. A second round should be held as no candidate obtained an absolute majority required to win.

[Ayari] On the other hand, the political commission of UNITA recognizes the Bicesse Agreement, but it adds that it should be reactivated. How should it be reactivated and in which area?

[Sanjaende] You know without doubt that the observer countries in this peace process have lifted the arms embargo against the Luanda Government. This is a blatant violation of the 000 clause [as heard]. You also undoubtedly know that there has been a big change in the two armies since 31 October, when war resumed. We think that a certain number of additional provisions [to the Bicesse Agreement] should be added in order to accommodate the current situation.

[Ayari] Which additional provisions do you wish to add to the Bicesse Agreement?

[Sanjaende] UNITA has made a six-point proposal which will be the subject of negotiations, and which includes certain aspects of the Bicesse Agreement, such as the new criteria for the formation of a single army because of changes in the situation in the field. There is also the issue of the presidential elections. We think it should be held on new basis, particularly organized and controlled by the UN.

[Ayari] But this was the case for the previous ones?

[Sanjaende] No, the UN had a mandate for monitoring and not organizing and controlling.

[Ayari] Finally, you say that you are ready to resume negotiations on the basis of the Abidjan protocol. Does this mean that today you accept the 11 points of the protocol, because at the end of the last meeting in Abidjan in May, UNITA rejected the 11th point which dealt with the withdrawal of forces?

[Sanjaende] There was an agreement on a certain number of points. Isn't this about how interesting a negotiation is? If one agrees on everything then there is no negotiation. So what we recognize in this communique is the validity of this protocol as a basis for negotiation, and its signing will depend of course on a certain number of agreements which we would have to reach.

[Ayari] What do you specifically intend to bring to the table if negotiations do ever resume?

[Sanjaende] Our vision today is to say the ceasefire we decided unilaterally should rapidly become the result of a bilateral decision in order to be effective, otherwise it would be impossible to obtain a cessation of hostilities. This will be the first element we will bring to the negotiation table. We will also ask for the release of prisoners, those who are still detained in Luanda, and for the opposition to be able to express itself freely in the Angolan media, which would then become democratic. [end recording]

UN Hails UNITA Political Commission Communique

MB0710201193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] A press communique from the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-2 has hailed the desire by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to maintain the alleged cease-fire declared on 20 September. Unavem-2 also says in its communique that it is happy with UNITA's decision to accept the validity of the Bicesse Accords, the results of the elections held in September 1992, and the Abidjan Protocol. Unavem-2 once again stressed that it is vital that peace negotiations be resumed without delay, under the auspices of the United Nations, with a view to immediately establishing a cease-fire throughout the country and guaranteeing the full implementation of the peace accords and the UN Security Council resolutions.

Moxico Government Says War Affecting Recovery Program

MB0710173993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] The Moxico Provincial Government says its economic and social recovery program has not made significant steps forward because of the devastating war mounted by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. It was with great sadness that Moxico Provincial Governor Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade admitted this during a meeting with militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] to hear their views on the issue. Governor Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade recognized, however, that his government's economic and social recovery program will only be successful with peace and the free movement of people and goods to different corners of the country [passage indistinct].

Foreign Ships Said Depleting Sea of Fish

MB0710174193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] European ecologists estimate that Angola will have a fishing rate similar to the one recorded in the period before independence only six years from now. Angola had once been one of the richest countries in the fishing sector and today its maritime coast is one of the poorest. The absence of fish on the Angolan market is the result of cooperation agreements between Luanda, Russia, and other countries which brought to the Angolan sea big ships that depleted our territorial waters. Following the agreements, the fishing ships even used explosive devices, leading to the impoverishment of Angola's maritime wild life and the elimination of some species of fish.

Malawi

President Banda Says 'Feeling Better'

EA0610193093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] The latest medical bulletin issued by the Office of the President and Cabinet, OPC, said His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda is making good progress after brain surgery in a hospital in South Africa. Announcing this, a spokesman for the OPC, said in his own words: The life president said he was feeling better and looking forward to returning home soon.

The life president underwent a brain surgery four days ago at a Johannesburg City Clinic in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the interim chairman of the Malawi National Democratic Party, MNDP, Mr. Timothy Mangwazu, has sent a goodwill message to the life president. Making the announcement in Kasungu, the spokesman for the party said the chairman wished the life president a quick recovery.

Hospital Statement Issued

AB0710112593 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 5 (AFP)—Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda, who underwent brain surgery at the Garden City Clinic here on Sunday, is in good condition but it is not yet known how long he will remain hospitalized, a hospital statement said Thursday.

"Dr. Banda continues to make good post-operative progress," the statement said. "It is not yet clear when he will be discharged."

An earlier statement had said surgeons removed excess fluid from Banda's brain, adding: "The cause is unknown but it has been confirmed that he does not have a brain tumour."

"There are also no signs of a stroke. The prognosis remains good," the statement Tuesday night had said.

Banda, who is officially said to be 87 but believed to be in his nineties, was flown to South Africa last weekend after showing signs of exhaustion. He had been due to open a crucial convention of his ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) on Sunday. It would have been only his third public appearance since the MCP was defeated in a referendum on June 14 that ended nearly three decades of authoritarian Banda rule.

UDF Member Becomes Congress Party Boss

MB0610164893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ruling Malawi Congress Party [MCP] has a new secretary general, filling a post that has been vacant for a decade. The thing is, it has been filled by Gwanda Chakuamba, a former minister who served 13 years in jail on sedition charges and, when he was released in July, joined the opposition United Democratic Front [UDF]. The appointment was apparently made by President Banda himself, who is recovering from emergency brain surgery in a South African hospital. On the line to Blantyre, Jeremy Skeet asked our correspondent Wily Zingani what people made of Chakuamba's appointment:

[Begin recording] [Zingani] Many people here on the opposition are saying Gwanda Chakuamba is a political opportunist. If anything cropped up somewhere, he would jump to the other camp. I think he didn't stick on to the opposition because he was not promised anything there. He is the kind of man who was very militant in the days he was in charge of the Malawi Young Pioneers. He was among the few cabinet ministers in those days who I think took decisions on their own. I mean, when I was still at secondary school, I remember Gwanda Chakuamba came and dismissed an expatriate headmaster.

[Skeet] Now, what is the significance of this position, the Malawi Congress Party secretary general? What is the significance of this?

[Zingani] The difficulties of this position is that... [pauses] well, it has been vacant since 1983—for whatever reasons, nobody knows. But then, in the situation that we are now in Malawi, the president is in hospital in South Africa, if anything happens, a commission is supposed to perform the functions, but that commission has to be chaired and the likely person to chair that commission has to be secretary general.

[Skeet] So, by appointing Chakuamba it is almost as if, if anything does happen to President Banda, he will become acting president?

[Zingani] Definitely, he would be the man in charge if anything happened.

[Skeet] Now, why do you think the Malawi Congress Party has taken this rather unusual move and hasn't appointed anybody from within its ranks?

[Zingani] I think it is a tactical move. The opposition in Malawi are unable to look at issues critically. They don't assess situations, and I think the ruling Malawi Congress Party has learned the hard way and are able to look at issues tactically and say: Okay, what if we grab so and so, would that help us in the general elections? Mr. Chakuamba is definitely popular in the Lower Shire. We call it Lower Shire and those are two districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. Even when he came out of prison, he addressed a meeting at Lower Shire and said something like: The Lower Shire people will always go where I go, and UDF is also popular in the Lower Shire, and there cannot be any doubt that if Chakuamba goes back to the Lower Shire and says I am back to Malawi Congress Party because of these reasons, there will definitely be a number of people who will follow him.

[Skeet] Now, who do you think was behind this move within the Malawi Congress Party, or was it a joint collective decision, do you think?

[Zingani] It would be a joint collective decision. The Malawi Congress Party could be going about searching and looking at who can [words indistinct] who might have been ill-treated, tortured, and imprisoned, and now wanting to convince them that the past is gone, let us look at what is ahead. [end recording]

So, just weeks after he joined the UDF, Gwanda Chakuamba has taken a plump post with the MCP. On the line just a few minutes ago, Jeremy Skeet asked Gwanda Chakuamba if he wasn't just a political opportunist:

[Begin recording] [Chakuamba] I am not.

[Skeet] But you have left an opposition party to rejoin the ruling party?

[Chakuamba] Yes.

[Skeet] But that smacks to me as political opportunism.

[Chakuamba] It isn't at all. We are now in a new dispensation. We are now in a multiparty dispensation and everybody is free to join each party that he wants. [end recording]

Congress Party Convention Ends; Smooth Transition Planned

EA0610214093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1030 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] This year's Malawi Congress Party [MCP] convention ended here in Lilongwe today with delegates passing a number of resolutions in which they, among other things, pledged to work with all political parties in the country to ensure a smooth transition to a multiparty system of government.

In the resolutions, delegates thanked His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, for the able manner in which he handled the national referendum process which resulted in people voting for a multi-party system of government on 14 June. They thanked the UN for assisting the Malawi Government in the referendum process. They noted that it was because of this assistance that the referendum process met internationally acceptable standards. The delegates also noted that the referendum process had been a great success because the leadership of this country had pursued the policy of contact and dialogue before and after the referendum. They also thanked the life president for accepting the results of the referendum, saying by doing so the Ngwazi had put in place the mechanism necessary to implement the transition to multiparty democracy.

In this connection, delegates thanked all governments and international organizations that have resumed development aid to Malawi.

In their resolutions, the delegates also congratulated the life president for being instrumental for all the development that has taken place in the country since independence. The delegates also pledged to continue fostering unity among all Malawians and to ensure that there would be no room for regionalism or tribalism in Malawi.

On agriculture, the delegates thanked farmers for working hard in the fields during the 1992-93 season as a result of which the country realized bumper yields. They also pledged to assist in appealing to small holder farmers to repay their agricultural loans to the government.

On the mode of dress, the delegates agreed that the Decency in Dress Act should be repealed during the next sitting of parliament. They, however, appealed to the nation to maintain dignity in manner and dress.

The delegates pledged that they will continue to be loyal to H.E. the life president and to rededicate themselves to the MCP's four cornerstones of unity, loyalty, obedience and discipline.

The delegates expressed sadness at the life president's illness and they resolved to continue praying to the almighty god for his quick recovery.

In his remarks, this year's convention chairman, Honorable (Sones Chitonga), began by introducing to the delegates Hon. Gwanda Chakuamba Phiri, who has been appointed secretary general of the MCP.

In accepting the appointment, Hon. Gwanda Chakuamba Phiri thanked the life president for appointing him to the high MCP office. He said his greatest challenge will be to help reorganize the MCP to ensure that it wins the forthcoming general elections. Hon. Chakuamba Phiri pledged that he would perform his duties to the best of his ability to help the Ngwazi in strengthening the MCP. He said although the country is undergoing a transition from one-party to a multiparty system of government, it is imperative that the life president be accorded respect for all that he has done for this country.

Hon. Chakuamba Phiri, who was released from prison a few months ago and was a member of the United Democratic Front, UDF, said as a Christian, he had no bitter feelings against anyone.

In his closing remarks, the minister of transport and communications, Hon. Robson Chirwa, said it was gratifying to note that delegates had resolved to work together and cooperate with other political parties in the transition period to political pluralism. He said such cooperation was necessary to ensure a smooth and non-violent transition.

Hon. Chirwa, who performed the closing ceremony on behalf of the life president, noted that during the transitional period, it is important that the MCP should be competitive to win in the forthcoming general elections.

Hon. Chirwa also commented on the MCP's newly launched manifesto. He said the manifesto had been launched to act as a guideline for the party's future goals and objectives. Hon. Chirwa appealed to delegates to brace themselves for the task ahead. He advised them to be committed to duty, make sound judgment and to cooperate at all times.

Mozambique

220 Renamo Military Personnel To Leave for Zimbabwe

MB0810082893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] A total of 220 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers will today leave Maringue for the Nyanga Military Training Center in Zimbabwe to be trained as instructors of the new nonpartisan Mozambican army. This contingent will join another 320 Mozambicans who are already in Nyanga, including 50 Renamo soldiers. In an interview with Mozambique

Television, the Renamo secretary general said the 220 soldiers were scheduled to leave yesterday but failed to do so due to bad weather.

Telecommunications Director on Expanding Network

MB0710190193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Mozambique director general of telecommunications Mr. Rui Fernandes says that the company is to expand its telecommunications network. Mr. Fernandes said that the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Zambezia, and Inhambane, would all enjoy access to satellite communications by the end of the year. The project is being financed by the Nordic countries.

Swaziland

King Mswati III Arrives in UK From U.S.

MB0510202193 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] His Majesty the king and his delegation arrived in London this morning from the United States where His Majesty addressed the United Nations General Assembly. On arrival in London His Majesty was met by the country's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Prince Mboni; the assistant minister in the Foreign Office, Sir Donald Logan, and the chief of protocol, Mr. Harry Mabuza.

Soon after arrival the king held an hour-long meeting with British multi-millionaire, Mr. Tiny Roland. Thereafter the former president of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda paid a courtesy call on His Majesty the king. The king expressed his sympathy to Dr. Kaunda following the stroke suffered by his wife, Betty Kaunda, recently.

Returns Home

MB0710190293 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] His majesty the king, leading a high-powered delegation, arrived home today from New York, United States, where he addressed the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Soon after his address his majesty was praised by the United Nations Secretary General Mr. Butrus-Ghali and the president of the United Nations for his bold stance and efforts in the democratization process of the Kingdom of Swaziland. The two United Nations high-ranking officials commended his majesty the king for all the political reforms presently taking place in Swaziland. In reply his majesty told the United Nations officials that he prayed and hoped that the final elections, scheduled to take place next Monday, would be a success.

While in the United States his majesty had talks with the assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Moose, and expressed his government's sincere thanks for all financial and technical support the

Kingdom of Swaziland continues to receive from the Government of the United States.

Still in the United States the king and his delegation visited Orlando, Florida before proceeding to London where he held talks with British multimillionaire Mr. Tiny Roland.

On arrival at Jan Smuts Airport this morning his majesty was welcomed by the head of the Swazi desk officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in South Africa and the head of the Swazi Trade representative in South Africa, Mr. Sam Malinga.

On arrival at Matsapha Airport the king was welcomed by scores and scores of well-wishers, including foreign envoys accredited to Swaziland, members of the royal family, and government officials.

Government To Provide Transport for 11 Oct Voting

MB0710142293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Oct 93 p 1

[By Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Government transport will be provided for people who will be voting on Monday October 11. This was announced yesterday by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr Robert Thwala. Government trucks will be dispatched throughout the country to pick those voters who are far away from polling centres. "It is true that transport will be provided for those who are far away. But I do not have any details because that is handled by the Regional Secretaries," he said.

Mr Thwala was reacting on complaints from certain communities that the polling centres are too far away. The complaints have mainly been directed to Returning Officers during the introduction of election candidates. In several campaign 'rallies' voters said they are concerned about the shortage of transport to polling centres.

At Zombodze in the Shiselweni Region, Returning Officer Mr Paul Shabangu assured the residence that the necessary arrangements are being done. Other Returning Officers in other areas assured the communities that transport will be arranged.

Government transport was only provided for communities during the tours of the Election Educational Committee. The same provision was not made during the nominations stage but still people turned up in large numbers. The turn-out became poor during the primary elections and some communities did not make it to the polls because of the shortage of transport. Since it was a holiday most buses were not operating.

Railway Board Reinstates Senior Officials

MB0710142393 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Oct 93 p 2

[By Ntsiki Zulu]

[Text] The Swaziland Railway Board in a meeting yesterday resolved to take an appropriate action in response to a royal directive by Her Majesty the Queen Mother, to re-instate two former senior employees. Her majesty instructed Swaziland Railway to reinstate former director of finance, Mr L.B. Mabuza and former operations manager, Mr Ephraem Thwala. The two were dismissed in 1989 at the recommendations of a commission of inquiry which accused them of mismanaging the company.

The Chief Executive, Mr Gideon Mahlalela, yesterday said the Board had resolved to take certain appropriate actions, but declined to give details.

He indicated that the Board was not happy at carrying out the order to reinstate the two. In a directive to the former Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini, Her majesty ordered that the two should be reinstated with immediate effect.

Mr Dlamini communicated the royal directive to Swaziland Railway before stepping down last Thursday following the dissolution of the cabinet.

Workers Threaten Strike

MB0810081593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Oct 93 p 1

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Workers of the Swaziland Railway have announced they will go on strike if a directive to have two disgraced former executives of the corporation reinstated is carried out. The directive was issued by Her Majesty the Indlovukazi [queen mother], through former Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini shortly before he too quit as head of government last Thursday.

The directive, which has sent shockwaves to the business community, is for the reinstatement of former Director of Finance, Mr L. B. Mabuza and former Operations Manager, Mr Ephraem Thwala. The Queen Mother suggested that an alternative relief is for the two to be paid for their "wrongful" dismissal about two years ago.

The two were dismissed following the findings of a commission of inquiry which found that their continued presence at Swaziland Railway was bad for the corporation in that they ran it in complete disregard to accountability—partly because of their strong connections at Ludzidzini.

This week, the Swaziland Transport and Allied Workers' Union (STAWU) told the Swaziland Railway management that if the two are brought back, the workers would also demand the reinstatement of more than 100 employees who were retrenched sometime back.

The union said the retrenched workers had not been found guilty of anything but were laid off because the corporation had no money to pay them. They say if the corporation can now afford to reinstate or pay the two—then that means there is money and the retrenched should come back.

The union mentions that when the workers were retrenched, attempts were made to have them reinstated—with the authorities of Ludzidzini who told them to follow the rules and negotiate with their employer.

The union says it is now wondering whether the retrenched workers are not subjects of the same Monarch which "forgot" about them but has since "remembered" only the two disgraced former executives. Because the

posts of the former executives have been filled, Swaziland Railway may itself have to pay up.

The bill, it was reliably learnt yesterday, could be over E(Emalangen)500,000 because of the benefits the two enjoyed before being fired. The Swaziland Railway management is understood to have reached the figure of over E500,000 because of the anticipation that another former executive—Mr Elias Mahlalela who was sacked with the two would also demand his share of the payment.

This week the Royal Command sent shockwaves throughout the business community whose members said it set a bad precedent.

The Swaziland Railway Board is to meet and discuss the two conflicting directives—the one from Her Majesty and the other from the union.

Cote d'Ivoire**National Assembly Speaker Opens October Session***AB0710135593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Oct 93 pp 2,3***[By Adama Diabate]**

[Excerpts] The October session of the National Assembly is essentially devoted to financial laws and the state budget. At this period of crisis, budgetary matters constitute a source of great concern for the entire Cote d'Ivoire—directly for state functionaries and administrators, and indirectly for enterprises and families. This statement was by National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie who opened the second session of the National Assembly yesterday to discuss the budget within an atmosphere of generalized crisis.

The second ordinary session of the National Assembly, referred to as the economic session, offered Konan Bedie the opportunity to enumerate the major difficulties facing the African Continent. These include the poor economic growth rate, the fall in agricultural development, the reduction in savings, the fall in investment, the increase in the debt burden, the deficit in the trade balance, and above all the increase in the population growth rate. It is known that Africa has one of the highest population growth rates (3.1 percent). [passage omitted]

Fortunately, one can express satisfaction at the fact that the problem of demographic explosion is treated with much interest by the Cote d'Ivoire authorities. Pursuing his address on Africa's major difficulties, Speaker Bedie quoted the African Development Bank's 1993 report on Africa's development. According to the report, Africa's performance in 1992 was very poor. In fact, the growth rate (1.9 percent) was lower than that of the previous year (2.6 percent) while the population growth rate was the highest (3.1 percent).

If the manufacturing sector registered a comprehensive increase, agricultural production in Africa was exposed to difficult climatic conditions in 1992. Because of drought in southern Africa, the continent's total production even reportedly dropped (by 18 percent in 1992). [passage omitted]

In order to overcome this tendency of stagnation or economic retrogression, African countries must increase their national investment, create job opportunities, and reduce their independence on the export of the some basic commodities. They must especially increase their involvement in world trade which is being keenly contested on our planet. [passage omitted]

In all, Africa is confronted with complex problems. If it wants to return to its march toward progress and ensure the full development of its people, then it must necessarily solve these problems, Speaker Henri Konan Bedie concluded.

Ghana**Bank of Ghana Releases Figures on Quarterly Performance***AB0810112593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, total government revenue, including grants, amounted to 141.8 billion cedis, showing an increase of 44.6 billion cedis over that of the last quarter, while total expenditure was 152 billion cedis, registering a decrease of 50 billion cedis.

According to the latest edition of the Bank of Ghana quarterly economic bulletin, the decrease was reflected in both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure decreased by 22.9 billion cedis and capital expenditure decreased by 7.2 billion cedis. This, on the whole, is due to the government's fiscal policies and increased foreign grants.

However, the dividend expected from the Nonperforming Assets Recovery Trust is slow and unstable. For example, transfers in dividend received during the first quarter amounted to 1 billion cedis compared to the last quarter of 1992 figure of 6 billion cedis. The 1993 budget aims at a surplus of over 15 billion cedis compared to a deficit of 144.7 billion cedis last year.

Commentary on Tokyo Conference on African Development*AB0810113093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 93***[Commentary by Kojo Acheampong]**

[Text] Over the years, conferences upon conferences have been held ostensibly with the objective of working out strategies for Africa's accelerated development. Some of these conferences organized by African governments with the participation of African intellectuals, opinion leaders, and decision makers produced such fine forward-looking documents like the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980 and the treaty establishing the African Economic Community a decade later. Other conferences were organized for Africa by the international community and these too produced such laudable documents like the United Nation's Priority Program for Africa's Accelerated Development, UNPPAAD.

However, the most notable characteristic of these conferences and, indeed, their outcomes has been their failure to turn round the fortunes of the continent. Africa continues to be firmly perched at the very bottom of the world developmental league table. Moving from one crisis to the other, the continent seems to have become synonymous with drought, famine, civil wars, floods, debt, and lately the AIDS disease. While Africa seems caught up in a trap of hopelessness, the continent's so-called benefactors and donors appear to be suffering

from aid fatigue even as the other regions and countries make increasingly new and diverse demands on their resources and largesse.

Against such a somber background, it is not surprising that the international conference on African development on Tokyo, Japan, has not been seen as an earth-breaking event in several quarters. To be sure, some skeptics have even written it off as a mere showpiece for Japanese diplomacy and muscle flexing. But for once the skeptics may be wrong for the Tokyo conference brings some refreshing news to the process of formulating strategies for Africa's accelerated development. A round-table delegates' meeting brought together some of Africa's most successful political leaders in terms of economic development and representatives of the international business, financial, investment, and intellectual communities. The rationale clearly has been to work out on the basis of recent African experience a pragmatic, economically feasible, and politically sustainable development strategy that countries like Japan with the requisite financial resources, the willingness and commitment can support in the foreseeable future.

It is a well-known fact that the massive transfer of Japanese resources and know-how was instrumental in turning round several economies in southeast Asia over the last few decades, and there is no reason why the same miracles cannot be performed in Africa if African leaders make the right political and economic choices and pursue them diligently. To that extent, it is refreshingly reassuring that the manifesto adopted at the end of the Tokyo conference calls on African countries to continue with the political and economic reforms with a view to opening up their economies, tapping the initiative of the people, and giving free rein to the ingenuity and business acumen of the private sector.

Indeed, it is only when prudent management of domestic macroeconomic processes is actively supported by the international community through large transfer of resources to African countries within the framework of their integrative groupings coupled with measures to reform the international economic trading system that Africa can hope for better times in the years ahead.

Guinea

President Conte Receives Nigerian Emissary

AB0810114093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The head of state received two diplomatic personalities today at 0900. They were Honorable Alhaji Saidu Isa, Nigeria's secretary for foreign affairs in the Ernest Shonekan government, and His Excellency Jean Luvois, secretary general of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

The first personality, Hon. Alhaji Saidu Isa, gave General Lansana Conte a letter from the head of the Interim

National Government of Nigeria [ING]. The letter dealt with two issues, namely the current political situation in Nigeria and the new outlook of the Nigerian contingent in the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], a subject on which the Nigerian secretary of state for foreign affairs spoke at length. Here is His Excellency Alhaji Saidu Isa's explanation after the audience:

[Isa, in English fading into French translation] I have come as a special envoy from the head of the ING and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to deliver a special message to His Excellency The President of the Republic of Guinea. Indeed, on 31 August, the head of the ING, Ernest Shonekan, alluded to the possible convening of a special summit meeting of the Economic Community of West African States to examine the question of the gradual withdrawal of troops from Liberia by virtue of the agreement concluded in Cotonou on 25 July.

As you know very well, the Cotonou Peace Agreement provides for a seven-month period within which the whole process leading to election will be completed—that is within seven months as of July when the cease-fire agreement was signed. The agreement also provides for a very crucial UN role and, indeed, an enlarged ECOMOG team to include some countries which are not participating in it at present. It is on the basis of all this that the interim president, Chief Shonekan expressed the desire that the Cotonou program be implemented within seven months, with the additional deployment of UN troops or troops of responsive countries from the subregion or the African Continent.

To avoid any misinterpretation of this statement you are referring to, I was mandated by Chief Shonekan to come and assure his brother and friend, President Lansana Conte that so far as Nigeria is concerned, the government will do all within its power to ensure that peace is restored in Liberia and that the Nigerian Government will not do anything that could impede the restoration of peace in that country.

As you know, the Guinean Army and the other ECOMOG allies made tremendous efforts to restore peace in that sister country, which was torn apart by two to three years of civil war. The efforts made over the past three years were made in consultation with the other ECOMOG allies, including Guinea, Ghana, and other countries. It is precisely with a view to emphasizing our willingness to remain firm in our resolve to pursue our efforts until the end of the Liberian crisis that—as you learned recently—General Olurin, the Nigerian ECOMOG field commander, was replaced by another Nigerian general, General John Shagaya. This was to prove that Nigeria is determined to continue its mission in Liberia. However, Nigeria greatly hopes that the agreements signed in Cotonou on 25 July will be scrupulously complied with by all parties concerned and by all warring factions. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

UK Government Urged To Lift Sanctions

AB0710165893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The secretary for education and youth development, Professor Abraham Imogie, has asked the British Government to lift its sanctions on Nigeria, especially on education. Prof. Imogie made that appeal in Lagos when the director of the British Council, Mr. Peter Mackenzie Smith, paid him a courtesy call in his office. The secretary called for more British assistance, especially now that the Interim National Government is making serious efforts to solve the economic and political problems of the nation.

The British envoy briefed Prof. Imogie on the program for the council's 50th anniversary and said that an international seminar was being planned in Nigeria as part of the activities. This, he said, would provide an opportunity for research persons from Britain, United States, Ghana, and Nigeria to exchange views on education funding.

Commission of Inquiry Examines 12 Jun Poll

AB0710120593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The chairman of the high powered commission of inquiry into the annulment of the 12 June presidential election, Justice Mamman Nasir, has appealed to the media to give his team every chance to carry out its functions. He described the assignment as crucial and remarked that the panel would not tolerate any insinuation or contentious publications during the period of its assignment. He made the appeal yesterday in Abuja after the inauguration of the commission by the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan.

The commission will investigate the circumstances leading to the annulment of the 12 June presidential election and its consequences. In addition, it will investigate claims and counter claims with the view to avoiding a repeat performance in any future election in the country. Here now is State House correspondent Oje Ogbunaya Oje with a report on the ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Oje] Chief Shonekan's address on the occasion titled *The Challenge of Democracy and Justice* described the panel as eminent persons group on the 12 June presidential election. He remarked that by the inauguration a few days after the national day broadcast, the Interim National Government has demonstrated its genuine intention to promote national reconciliation and

restore the confidence of Nigerians in the activities of government. He emphasized the importance of the inquiry to the restoration of peace and normalcy in the country.

[Shonekan] The nature of your assignment in the eminent persons group incumbs it upon you all to rise above narrow ethnic and religious or partisan considerations in your deliberations and final recommendations. You must (?demonstrate) your transparency, justice, equity, and fair play in the discharge of this onerous responsibility. You will be contributing to history by what you do in this all-important assignment.

[Oje] Responding, the chairman of the panel, Justice Mamman Nasir, thanked the government for the opportunity given to serve and pledged that his team will take all necessary measures to carry out its function. Justice Nasir appealed to the public, especially the political class, to come out with reasonable information to guide them during the course of their assignment. All the members of the panel were present at the inauguration. The commission was also mandated to take evidence from interested parties and the general public in Abuja and any other city in Nigeria they consider relevant in their investigation. They are expected to submit their report to government within 60 days from the date of their first sitting. [end recording]

Inquiry Panel's Task Not Explicit

AB0710140093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 7 Oct 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Two papers, the DAILY TIMES and THE GUARDIAN report the inauguration of the panel of inquiry to probe the circumstances leading to the annulment of the June 12 presidential poll in Nigeria. Shedding more light on the panel, the TIMES, in a major headline captioned, *Let Fairplay Be Your Watchword*, quotes Nigeria's head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, as urging members of the panel to be above board by shunning ethnic, religious, and political sentiments because of the importance attached to the assignment.

Both the TIMES and THE GUARDIAN report that the eight-member panel is headed by a former Appeal Court president, Justice Mamman Nasir. The GUARDIAN adds that one of the terms of reference of the panel is to investigate the claims and counterclaims about the election so as to avoid a repeat performance in any field of the election. It further says the implication of the panel's job as to recommend whether to reverse the annulled decision or not, is not explicit but the panel is to submit its report in 60 days.

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